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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 302 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point.), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Antung, Hsein Changchun, Darien (Dalny), Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.), Liaoyang, Calcutta, London, Lyons, Fongtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Singapore, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney (Australia), Seattle (U.S.A.), Tichling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Kyoto, San Francis, Hakata, London, Shanghai, Hankau, Moji, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Tokyo, Honolulu, New York, Yokohama, etc., Kobe, Osaka
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.
Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAINAN, TAKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAMSUI, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, RARENKO, KEELUNG
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,38,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,482 8
HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

'The
Silk you have been
admiring'
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

(1)
'YOUR TASTE'
(2)
'YOUR STYLE'
(3)
'YOUR FASHION'
These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.
'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAGNIFICENT
MIRZAPORE
AND JAIPORE
CARPETS
OF SORTS
FOR RETAIL SALE
ON COMMISSION
ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT AT FACTORY PRICES
AT
MEHTA & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
ALSO
Best Silks for Sarries, China Silk by Yards, Ceylon Hand made Linen-Laces and Moonstones. Carved Wood Furniture.

SILK! SILK!
If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piecegoods and embroidery at the
Lowest Prices,
where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements to
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?
Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?
IT IS,
THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.
Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmen-stores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.
All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors
Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.
A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

HIDES—Advertiser can supply hides raw (slaughter) salted or tanned cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, as Government permit. Apply R. T. DAVE, Broach. 1318

TO JEWELLERS and PEARL MERCHANTS—Specialist in Bleaching, Lustring and Polishing pearls will sell off his trade secret for a reasonable offer. Interviews arranged to Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1373

D. SOAN & CO.—Loan Estate and Commission Agents, behind Hongkong Bank, No. 7-13, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort. Arrange loans on approved personal Securities and negotiate mortgages, Sales and tenancies of moveable and immoveable properties. A trial Solicited. 1265

LEPROSY of ten years standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA 1118

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cuisine, cleanliness and home comfort and separate Blocks. Moderate charges Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1006

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Influential SALESMEN for a big Import Firm. Apply stating lines and terms to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1380

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED AT ONCE—LADY CLERKS for work in Army Headquarters offices and in other Military Offices throughout India, to release for service overseas Military Clerks now employed in those offices. Must be well educated; ability to type will be an advantage; shorthand useful, but not essential. Minimum salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with statement of qualifications as to typewriting and shorthand, and other certificates (if any) and name of officer or official to whom references can be addressed, to the D.A.A.G., Poona Division, POONA, or A.Q.M.G. BOMBAY BRIGADE, BOMBAY, whichever is nearest. Envelopes should be marked "LADY CLERK" in left hand corner, and applicants should state district in which they prefer to be employed. 1287

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Expert TAXI DRIVER on commission or salary.—Apply JEENA & CO., 34, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1328

WANTED—For the mofussil a LADY to teach English and Piano in a respectable family. Board and lodging found. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1402

SHORTHAND TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK, reliable speeds 80/40; also fully experienced LEDGER and FILING CLERKS, for Scotch Firm. Handwritten applications to Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1388

WANTED—For the household of an Indian ruler, a good COOK. Must be good at Confectioneries and all kinds of sweets also. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary expected to Box No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1362

WANTED URGENTLY.—BUTLERS and COOLIES for Mesopotamia on Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 respectively: Pays advanced and no commission charged; also SIGNALLERS, STATIONMASTERS and S. A. SURGEONS for B. E. Africa. Apply sharp to G. MAYADASS and CO., 85, Fort, Street. 1226

WANTED—By an Export firm a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK to carry on correspondence and be useful for office work in general. Previous experience of correspondence quite necessary. Apply with copies of certificates, stating salary required to Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1403

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

A FULLY qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN required for Baroda State Railway Office. Applicants must be neat, quick and accurate workers, able to design, take out quantities and prepare estimates. Railway experience essential. Salary Rs. 160 per mensem with biennial increments of Rs. 20. Applications to be addressed to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF for Railways and Communications. Baroda. 1372

WANTED—Qualified MEDICAL MAN, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., of not less than five years' standing for the post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Manavadar State. Pay according to qualifications and conveyance allowance Rs. 20 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications to KARBHARI, Manavadar State. 1395

WANTED by the Sholapur Municipality a registered SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 75 per month inclusive of all allowances (House and Tonga) to attend and treat only poor plague patients in the City at their houses and in the Segregation Camp. Applications with testimonials must reach the Undersigned not later than the end of December, 1917; P. P. BALSARA, Civil Surgeon and Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Sholapur, Sholapur Municipal Office. 1369

WANTED for service in Mesopotamia Five AGENTS and for service at Aden one TREASURER. (2) Pay Rs. 50 p. m. plus 100 per cent BATTA from date of embarkation. Free rations and authorised Government clothing. (3) Security Deposit of Rs. 500 preferably in cash or Government Promissory Notes. PERSONAL SECURITY or LANDED PROPERTY will also be accepted in special cases. (4) Applications should be submitted to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, Poona Division. Applicants residing in Bombay should apply personally to the BRIGADE SUPPLY OFFICER in the Bombay Castle behind Town Hall. 1275.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a lady Matric well-versed in Gujarati, English and Music. Apply Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1392

WANTED.

REQUIRED 40 feet Tower for aermotor Apply to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1371

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Gujarat and Kathiawar for BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Terms liberal. 1397

WANTED—Second-hand Britannic ENCYCLOPAEDIA, latest edition. Good condition. Communicate DURGDAS B. ADVANI, Bunder Road, Karachi. 1357

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

WANTED—Reliable, energetic and influential AGENTS in all Districts of Bombay Presidency for the British Indian Insurance Company, Limited, under combined European and Indian Management, Apply stating Age, Educational and other qualifications to:—KAPILA BROS. Managing Agents, Chamberlain Road Lahore. 1294

WANTED.

WANTED—An energetic PARTNER with capital to join a very lucrative and going concern in piece-goods, etc. Apply Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1317

WANTED able and influential CANVASSARS to secure orders for Motor tyres and Accessories. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1219

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS & AGENTS everywhere to secure Life and Marriage cases. Liberal commission and allowances on guaranteed business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay. 1298

WANTED—Two or three experienced CANVASSERS, who can push the Sale of Shares of a Limited (Soap) Company. Apply in writing only with copies of certificates to KAPADWANJ SOAP DEPOT, Princess Street, Bombay. 1394

WANTED—A well ventilated BANGLOW with a big compound near any Railway station for a large Glassware manufacturing company. Apply for further inquiries to Box No. 544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1324

FOR SALE.

OIL ENGINES 7½, 8, 16, 20, 22 and 25. B. H. P. and other machineries FOR SALE.—PLATT & Coy., Two Tanks, Bombay. 1358

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—DE DION, 4 Cylinder, 7 Seater, excellent condition, Rs. 8,000. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street. 1327

SALE—8, 12 and 14 N. H. P. Portable Engines 22ft. and 10ft. lathes. Apply PHEROZESHAW COMPANY, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 1341

IMMEDIATE SALE.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30ft. by 7ft. by 150; 30ft. by 7ft. by 110, etc., for immediate sale. (Tinkers). Write to Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1389

TWO SEATER ENGLISH MOTOR CAR. Just being overhauled and painted. New hood, speedometer, lamps, tools, etc., complete running order. Apply ISMAIL M. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Petit Building, opposite Bombay Bank 1396

FOR SALE—Twelve Rolled STEEL BEAMS. 14" x 6" x 48 lbs. per foot by about 22 feet long. Apply to NORMAN NELSON AND COMPANY, 54, Apollo Street. 1333

TWO ICE PLANTS FOR SALE—Two Ice Plants, complete with engine and boiler are available FOR SALE, being removed to make room for a bigger Ice Plant. For further particulars apply to RAI SAHEB LALLA PUNNA LALL, Raiz and Mill Owner, Ambala. 913

FOR SALE.—150, 125, 100 lbs. Pressure LANCASHIRE CORNISH BOILERS, from 50 to 150 I. H. P. compound steam engines, double and single Roller gins, cart weighing platform machine, chimneys, Donkey pumps, etc. secondhand machinery in big lots. Apply ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay No. 3. 1407.

FOR SALE—Good Opportunity for Cigarette Manufactures. Cigarette Papers in Bobbins—pink, white and chocolate and cigarette making machines for power. For price and particulars apply to:—INDIAN COMMERCIAL BUREAU, Bhabha Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 1041

FOR SALE—The HALLIWELL PATENT YARN CONDITIONER for Cotton and Wool Yarn, in Cops, on Rong Bobbins, Cheeses etc. Chief features of this Machine are:—Simplicity, Compactness, Efficiency, first cost, cheapness of working, the regularity of coditioning, finally as a time-saver. Machines can be seen working in Bombay Mills. Apply Sole Agents, B. R. PARELWALA & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 1392

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—LOFTY GODOWN at Mody Street, behind Fort Market. Apply on the Premises. 1401

TO BE LET—SHOPS, OFFICE ROOMS and GODOWNS at Medows Street. Write sharp to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1393.

TO LET—Lonavla Hotel Lonavla rooms and Blocks Furnished. Unfurnished monthly or yearly. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street. 1329

TO BE LET—DECENT OFFICE PREMISES, Ground Floor, Central Position, Apollo Street, Fort, for rent, etc. Apply to ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & Co., 53, Apollo Street. 1314

FOR CHRISTIANS ONLY—Immediate occupation. Newly built buildings on plot No. 4 and 5, Parel Road, Lalbagh, near tram and Currey Road Station. Rent Rs. 14 to 24 for Diwankhana attached with one room. Apply on premises. 1315

LAND TO BE LET—A rare opportunity for Cinema or Theatre, an extensive square handsome plot, frontage over 150 feet at Saunders Road, just close to the Tram. Apply to Box No. 548, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 1347

TO BE LET.

TO LET—One BUNGALOW at Ville Parle for the month of January for Rs. 60 or less. Further tenement if desired. Apply Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1406

TO BE LET.—From 1st January, 2nd floor House No. 142, Opp. Prince's Dock, with fan and lights for Europeans. Apply sharp DINSHAW MERWAN on the premises. 1391.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH CUT DIAMONDS.

INSOLVENCY OF A. M. MUTHIAH CHETTY, DIAMOND MERCHANT.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Official Assignee, Madras, and the several mortgagees, Messrs. DOWDEN & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court Buildings, Madras, on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917, and the following days commencing at 11 a.m. High Class English Cut Diamonds of different sizes worth about Rs. 4,00,000 in wholesale lots.

N. B.—Apply for further particulars and detailed catalogues to the Auctioneers, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.

The Diamonds can be inspected at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, next to Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Madras between 12 noon and 3 p.m. 1366

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Readymoney House." 1003

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

SUIT NO. 729 OF 1914.

SETH KEVALDAS TRIBHOWANDAS and Ors. .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS Co., Ltd. .....Defendants.

SUIT NO. 736 OF 1914.

Bai DHIRAJ wife of Seth Kevaldas Tribhowandas and others .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS Co., Ltd. .....Defendants.

SUIT NO. 751 OF 1914.

Bai MANGU, wife of SETH BALABHAI KEVALDAS and others ...Plaintiffs.
v/s
THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILLS Co., Ltd. .....Defendants.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the right title and interest of Mr. Tulsidas Lallubhai Mody in the three decrees passed against the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., in the above three suits on the 27th day of November, 1915.

Mr. Tulsidas Lallubhai Mody does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Offers from intending purchasers will be received by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., attorneys for Mr. Tulsidas Lallubhai Mody at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay upto the 22nd day of December, 1917. All offers should be made in writing and signed by the parties making the same.

Copies of the decrees can be inspected at the Office of and further particulars can be had from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1917.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
1269 Attorneys for Mr. Tulsidas Lallubhai Mody.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MEHTA MOHANLAL DOONGERSEY, a widower, late of Dholera Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay as a Tea Broker. ..... Deceased.

MEHTA JUGJIVAN DOONGERSEY of Dholera Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, now temporarily residing at Manordas Street, within the Fort of Bombay, brother of the abovenamed deceased and the sole executor named in the above Will. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of December, 1917.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
1339 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co.
Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oil, Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.
LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL HAJI DAWOOD and FATMABAI, widow of HAJI DAWOOD ISMAIL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Chundan Wadi in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 2776, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8229 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3232, Street No. 2 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji Nowroji Dumasia, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Dorabji Rabadi and on or towards the West by the Charni Wadi Street.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
1405 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHINOO alias BALLOO VENKAJI, of Bombay, Telegu Hindu Inhabitant, late Station Master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway ..... Deceased.

KASHINATH BALLOO, of Bombay, Telegu Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of G. I. P. Railway, one of the sons of the deceased, residing at Kanatipura 5th Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seventeen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of December, 1917.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
1398

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION ON THURSDAY THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1917, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SETS OF BRONZE TABLE CLOCKS, LARGE GILT FIGURED TABLE CLOCK, BRONZE ELECTRIC FIGURES, LARGE FISH BOWLS, GLASS DOMES, REFRIGERATOR ICE CHEST, ROSE'S COTTAGE PIANO, ETC. ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining the Hammum Street, Fort, (where the lot has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising:—dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hat stands, dressing and washhand tables, bronze onyx, marble sets of table clocks, gold gilt figured table clocks in case, large glass fish bowls glass domes palm stands, Daun's safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, English refrigerator ice chest, book cases, sweet toned Rose's Cottage piano, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder.

A lot of unserviceable stores.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 7 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND OUTSTANDINGS OF THE UMBRELLA SHOP.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the firm of Valli Mahomed Ebrahim, traded in Umbrellas as: High Court Suit No. 1237 of 1917 (Valimahomed vs. Mahomedbhoy), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop next to Ludha Lukhamshi Umbrella Merchant, near Juma Musjid (Janjikar Street), Cutlery Bazaar, all the stock-in-trade of the shop consisting of:—

Umbrellas, umbrella handles, ribs, poles, cover-cloth, etc., and all the stock in the godown in the building next to old Small Causes Court, at Princes Street, and outstandings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

Piece-goods, Furniture and other articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. Mehta and Co.'s Rooms, on Friday, the 21st instant, will be received by them till THIS EVENING Wednesday, the 19th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in 1lb. and 10lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTING

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort, by order of Seth Chotalal Mangaldas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shu Jamnadas Narsidas.

3 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 5,000 long width.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Co. Goods Depot at Bori Bunder the following consisting of unclaimed goods and parcels such as cinematograph machine, hardware, machinery parts P. P. Cotton bales, C. P. Goods, gas cylinders, bicycles, jewellery harmonium, butter, ghees, sugar, grain, ten English and Country medicines, dry colour Master of Paris saddle, haberdashery blankets, holdalls, motor tyres and lanterns cement, umbrellas, trunks, boxes, brass copper and aluminium ware, old clothing, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No: 52 Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of very valuable landed property situate at Kamtha Tukda outside the Fort, advertised for sale on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917, under instructions from Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.). AUCTION SALE OF 100 GROSS OILY BUFFALO PICKERS.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction this day WEDNESDAY, 19th December 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 52 Medows Street.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

100 gross oily buffalo Pickers No. 4.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES CHRYSOPHENINE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th December 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Vadgadi, at the godown of Messrs. Varjivandas Hirji and Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Mahadeo Ramgopal

2 Cases Amriline Dye Chrysophenine Sun Brand P. S. label.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL GOODS OF A HOSIERY SHOP.

On FRIDAY the 21st December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, (Where the goods are arranged for sale) all goods of a Hosiery shop including English socks, handkerchiefs of different sizes and colours cotton and woollen sweaters and undershirts, towels of different sizes, woollen socks, English white and coloured shirts of all sizes, stiff and soft collars, neckties, bows, mufflers, Japanese silk handkerchiefs, lady's silk umbrellas, note cases, cash boxes, photo frames, sticks, sleeve buttons, felt hats, racks, tables, chairs etc., etc.

The above is on view and will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMAYUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1917, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, G. C. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, old and new files, hoop iron, trolley wheels, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth, cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. cutting and scrap and rubber pipes, vacuum pipes, clocks and watches, belts, leather belts, hammers, augers, locks, glass globes, motor tyres, rachee braces, type with boxes, and ink ribbons, ink bottles, acid jars empty, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within one month from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 21st December, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 522-528; Case No. 114, Jagdavi Street

Also at 4.45 p.m.

Building Street Nos. 24A; Case No. 17, New Souter Street, (Byculla), and Overhead Latrines, Case No. 197, Tank Takhadi Street.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th December, 1917.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GADAG MILL SITUATE IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Deccan Bank, Poona, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the Gadag Mill with land, buildings machinery, boilers, engines, etc., as it now stands:—

The Mill has been working since the last 12 years. Yarn of 20s. and 30s. is turned out in this mill. There are 1,520 Mules and 18,000 Throstle Spindles and 24 Looms. The Mill is still working and is available for inspection of the bidders.

The above is a well developed concern comprising mill buildings and machinery of large value for ready use and it gives a very suitable opportunity to an energetic and enterprising merchant for earning large profits by investment of a comparatively small additional Capital for carrying on the working of the Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Liquidators Deccan Bank Office, Bhowani Peth Poona, or to the Bank's Solicitors, Messrs. Kanga and Savani, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Government Dockyard Bungalow, next to the Sailors' Home, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and also at the Docks, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, electric table and hanging fans, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, glass door book cases, books, writing tables, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, rich pictures, beaded chicks, ice box, aluminium utensils, rich large garden tubs of palms, cane furniture, etc., etc., the property of T. Avery, Esq., C.I.E.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 19th Dec, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
CONTINUED SUCCESS

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind in existence on the stage.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE EVERY NIGHT.
Presenting a Programme
Composed of
40 PERFORMERS 40
Headed by CHEVALIER de ROUGALIO and his seven wonderful Bengal Tigers. Hurricane ovations accorded at every performance.

ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS EXCEPT THE GALLERY DURING MATINEES.

GREAT XMAS ATTRACTIONS.

Starting from the 22nd December with
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY
AT 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Booking at Rose & Co's.
From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Booking at The Theatre from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Open air Concert in the Royal Opera House Garden daily from 4 p.m.
Menagerie on view from 9 a.m. to noon and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 P. M.
POPULAR PICTURES
Prices:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1 and Annas 8 and 4.

HEAVEN ON EARTH

was found by Roger Curwell when he met
"HELL MORGAN'S GIRL"
See this Bluebird Extraordinary.
CAN HE BE SAVED?
Is there an oasis in the desert of crime and immorality?
There is a true, gripping, masterful answer in
"HELL MORGAN'S GIRL"
See this Bluebird extraordinary
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR
X'MAS SEASON ATTRACTIONS!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of the Latest London Successes

To-day Wednesday at 9-30 p.m.
"THE BETTER'OLE"
OR
THE ROMANCE OF "OLD BILL"

Thursday 20th and Friday 21st
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

SATURDAY & SUNDAY
"QUAKER GIRL"

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan open at ROSE and Co.'s After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30
THE SHIELDING SHADOW

Last Night of Present Attractive Programme!
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10-0
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
present
HUGE VARIETIES
By
MISS EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISS ROSIE CASTELLO
MISS PEGGY CASTELLO
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
MISS MINNIE BARTELLE
In Addition
SELECT CINEMA
TO-MORROW IS OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT AND COMPLETE CHANGE.
Watch for Particulars To-morrow's "Chronicle"

GRAND PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF THE
BELGIAN CHILDREN
BY THE
PUPILS OF THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION
on Wednesday the 19th inst. at 5 p.m.
AT THE
Empire Theatre
BASTIAN ROAD, FORT.
A very full and attractive programme, consisting of comic plays in English and Guzarati, orchestral music conducted by Mr. B. D. PADAMJEE, Fancy Skipping, Garbas in Guzerati and other items.
POPULAR PRICES.
Box Office at Rose & Co.

SHORTLY COMING!
Most Sensational Serial of the Season:
PATRIA! PATRIA!
45000 ft. Long.
"NEAL OF THE NAVY"
Last instalment will be screened next Saturday.
Daily at night 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 8-15 & 10 p.m.
NO 6-30 PERFORMANCE TO-DAY.
First appearance at the Empire of the charming American Star
MARGARITA FISHER
in a beautiful romance of the Southern seas
'THE PEARL OF PARADISE'
A Delightful Romance of Shipwrecked lovers
BEAUTIFUL NATURAL SCENERY! MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED!
AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH! in 5 Acts.
EMPIRE COMEDIES, PATHE'S GAZETTE

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
Shakespeare's Great Masterpiece
"KING LEAR"
Produced by
PATHE
Featuring
FREDERICK WARD
The eminent English Actor.
A film of undoubted beauty and charm.
PATHE GAZETTE
TOPICAL.
MAX LINDER
Comic.
TIME:—7-0, 8-45 and 10-20 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
LOOK OUT FOR
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"
Commencing January 5th.

THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE
is drawing crowded houses daily
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
The four new parts of this week are full of thrills and excitement.
Do not fail to see the great, powerful Scientific Serial
THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
MISS TARABAI
and her famous
CIRCUS
will perform new feats, which are more exciting and more interesting than the previous ones
MISS TARABAI'S
feats are still drawing thousands to her spacious tents near the Grant Road Station. Every day the house is full to overflowing
Special Matinee Show: At 5 p.m.
MISS TARABAI'S deeds will rouse the patriotic feelings of everyone to the highest pitch and will keep the spectators on the edges of their seats.
USUAL NIGHT SHOW At 9-30 p. m.
Wire walking feats, Balancing feats and Cycling feats on the wire are so exciting and amazing that the audience is constantly in atumult of enthusiasm.
NEW ATTRACTION NEW NOVELTY.
THE MAN WITH THE IRON NERVES
DENVER BILL.
Greatest novelty Sharpshooter in the world commences his performances from
Thursday, 20th December.

THE ANAND ELECTRO PLATING WORKS
132, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
At the request of our numerous customers, and the pressure of work at our original shop for Cinematographs, Phonographs, etc. we have had to open a separate Branch entirely in Electro Plating Works, with every up-to-date Machinery under skilled hands, for Electro Plating, Nickel, Copper, Brass, Zinc and Oxidised Electro Plating and Guilding Gold, Silver, Metals, etc.
A trial is earnestly solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO
CINEMA.
LAMINGTON ROAD—North
TO-NIGHT!
At 7, 8-45 AND 10-15
Ambrosio's Splendid Gold Series
Photoplay in Four Parts:
GIOCONDA
WRITTEN BY
GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO
The renowned author of "CABIRIA"
A powerful story from real life, full of tense and thrilling situations. For a moving picture story of passion and emotion with love at the last, we can thoroughly recommend it.
FATTY'S TIN-TYPE TROUBLE:
Side-splitting Keystone comedy in two reels.
A REALLY ENJOYABLE PROGRAMME.

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT
ATLAS TONIC

"The Favourite of the Physicians?

"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for General debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental over work."

Sd.—F. R. C. S.

"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.
The largest Brewery in Japa monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality.
Sub-Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to;—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

NOTICE
The Empire Tobacco Co.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.
(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
APOLLO MOTOR EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
Dealers in Petrol, Motor Oils Grease and all motor accessories
TYRES AND TUBES OF ALL MAKES IN STOCK
Outside orders will be attended to promptly.
Telephone No. 4171.
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY

ECONOMIZE!
MAKE YOUR OLD TYRES IN-TO SOUND RUNNERS.
DON'T BUY NEW TYRES.
Why pay high prices when we can renovate your Old Tyres positively equal to new ones at a nominal cost?
Write for our new Price List.
THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.
Opposite Bank of Bombay,
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUDGE BY RESULTS
Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and *natural* cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Dr. Bier's Erectruss

PLAGUE
90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic (Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.
DR. P. S. GANLA, M. D.,
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula
BOMBAY No 8.

AMICHAND GOVANJI
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Age.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Fereral Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federa Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*,
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

MANECKBAI BUILDING,
191, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SATURDAY NEXT

"THE COUNTRY THAT GOD FORGOT"

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 17th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
" " Sales of East Indian			—
" " Imports			48,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value			22.16
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis			21.40—25
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		Mar.	28.23
		May	28.09
		July	27.75
New Orleans 10 a.m		March	27.28
		May	27.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.36—19
March	22.37—18
May	22.29—18

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec	21.00
Dec.-Jan.	20.85
Jan.-Feb.	20.75
Feb.-Mar.	20.36
March-April	20.57 }—16
April-May	19.49
May-June.	20.41
June-July.	20.33

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	22 21 }—36
February	22.24
March	22.20
April.	22.19 }—35
May	22.12

Old Contracts.

Dec	21.00
Dec.-Jan.	20.85
Jan.-Feb.	20.75
Feb.-Mar.	20.63
March-April	20.57 }—16
April-May	20.49
May-June.	20.41
June-July.	20.33

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	31.30 + 5
March	31.30 + 45
May	31.30 + 55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 17th

M.G. Beags	Good	— —	—17.07
" "	Fully Good	— —	—17.32
" "	Fine	— —	—17.57
No 1 Oomra Good		— —	—18.41
" "	Fully Good	— —	—18.66
" "	Fine	— —	—18.91 }—15
Broach Good		— —	—20.84
"	Fully Good	— —	—21.02
"	Fine	— —	—21.20
Scinde Good		— —	—17.07
"	Fully Good	— —	—17.32
"	Fine	— —	—17.57

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 14th

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta No Sellers

London, Dec. 15th.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. No Sellers — 595

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 18.

This morning the Liverpool closing cable of yesterday was to hand, and the nominal quotation for Good Broach was Rs. 545, while Fine Khamgaon Akola January was quoted Rs. 566. Before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar business was done in Good Broach Rs. 547, and Khamgaum at Rs. 575. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 546½ for Good Broach and gradually advanced to Rs. 549½, and then dropped to Rs. 548. At Colaba sellers of Khamgaum Akola January were very scarce and business was done at Rs. 580. Good Broach was done at Rs. 551. The close was firm at Rs. 555 for Good Broach.

Ready cotton is strong with a fair demand and prices have advanced.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April	555
Fine Khamgaum Akola	..	January	610
" Nagpur Kamptí	..	"	600
" Khamgaon Akola	..	"	587
" Khandesh	..	"	545
" Muthia	..	"	535
" Bengal	..	"	490
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	452

SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restores natural vigor and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—

The "Health Home," P. O. Samta, Bengal. (Dept. B 2.)

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 18TH DECEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	▽ G	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	474	442		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab.	467			"
M.G. Wardha	612			"
M. G. Nagpore	603			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	575			"
M.G. Khandeish	530	490		"
M.G. Muthia	522			"
M.G. Broach	—		547	1-25 April.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 17th December:—

Cotton	—	—	—	..	14,044 bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	..	21,273 cwts
Linseed	—	—	—	..	4,648 "
Cotton Rail & Mail Seed, etc				..	Nil
Oilseed	—	—	—	..	184 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	..	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	..	680 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	..	1,360 "
Rice	—	—	—	..	24,110 "
Myrabolams	—	—	—	..	Nil
Cottonseed	—	—	—	..	4,147 "
Mowrassed	—	—	—	..	Nil
Gram	—	—	—	..	1,728 "
Jowar	—	—	—	..	1,617 "
Maize	—	—	—	..	Nil
Barley	—	—	—	..	547 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady.

Bar Gold 27-7.

Sovereign 17-1-16.

Silver Ready ex-duty 101-13.

Silver 1st Sett ex-duty 102-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.

Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.

3 months' Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.

Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.

3 months' Sight France Fr. 201.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs 213½.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 305.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.

60 days Sight Japan Rs. 143½.

Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.

Cum-warrant 95.

Warrant 0-9-0 per cent.

4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.

4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 92.

3½ per cent small pieces 69½.

3 per cent small pieces 57.

4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redemable 3 months' notice 86.

4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 78½.

Muncipal long-dated 79½.

Municipal short-dated 90.

City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 78.

5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.

Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.

Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet and dull on account of bulls unloading. In the New market the same conditions prevailed and a fair amount of business was put through.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2070, Swans 500, Simplexs 895, Sholapur 6650, Shapurjis 1421, Pearls 630, Madhavjee 2265, Kohinoors 1025, Kasturchands 1320, Indore Malwas 400, Indian Bleachings 230, Finlays 420, Fazulbhoys 832/8, Edward Sassoons 220, Davids 630, Currimbhoys 432/8, Crescent 265, Century 435, Nagpurs 2595, Bombay Uniteds 845, Katnis Ordinary 280, Deferred 1420, Tatas Ordinary 261/4, Tatas Deferred 1135, Alcocks 1145, Bombay Tramways 367/8, and Bombay Burmas 1070.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshis 1910, Swans 510, Simplexs 892/8, Pearls 635, Indore Malwas 401/4, Finlays 432/8, Fazulbhoys 835, Currimbhoys 430, Crescents 266/4, Nagpurs 2060, Bombay Uniteds 850, Katnis ordinary 280, Tatas Deferred 1130, Alcocks 1150, and Bombay Burmas 1075.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½	9
Amritsar Patti	100	do.	6½	X.D. 113
Ahmedabad Prantij	100	do.	6	X.D. 525
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½	Par 525
*Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July.	4	84
*Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½	80
Guzerat	100	Jan.-June.	4½	84
Hosiarpur Doab	100	do.	4	94
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	5	X.D. 76
Pachora Jamur Rs75	100	Jan.-July.	4½	85
Sara Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4½	80
Sialkot-Narowal	100	Apl.-Oct.	5	67
*Sind Light	100	July-Dec.	7½	131
Tapti Valley	500	Mar.-Aug.	7½	520
Upper Sind Light	100	Jan.-July	6½	X.D 83

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	For Sept. 17.	Increase or decrease as compared with Sept 1916.	From 1st April to 30th Sept 1917.	Increase or decrease as compared with corresponding period of 1916
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tapti Valley	1,00,905	+1,166	7,22,045	+27,204
Ahmedabad Prantej	15,175	—11,557	1,05,453	+21,315
Ahmedabad Dholka	16,128	+1,782	78,601	+10,933
Guzerat	21,322	+122	1,63,747	+21,716
Central Provinces	40,224	+11,211	2,82,650	+29,162

RAILWAYS.	For week ending 24th No. 1917	Increase or decrease as compared with corresponding week of 1916.	From 1st oct. to 24th Nov. 1917.	Increase or decrease as compared with corresponding period of 1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar Patti	7,600	—4,860	69,150	—26,680
Sialkot-Narowal	4,300	—2,305	37,750	+ 5,834
Mandra-Bhon	2,700	+ 204	22,410	+ 2,187

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.	10	Sept.-Oct.	18%	200
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	320
Alliance Bank ..	100	Jan.-July.	10%	X D. 76
Bk of BarodaRs. 50	500	..	17½	1,660
Bank of Bombay ..	500	Jan.-July.	17½	1,470
Bank of Bengal ..	100	do.	8%	74
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	12½	1,120
Bank of Madras ..	50	..	7%	28
Central Bank Rs. 35	50	..	6%	46
Central Co-op. Bk. ..	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	36
Standard Bk. { O 50 P 50	100	do.	Nil.	26
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	Sept.-Oct.	15%	£62
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	6%	66
Mercantile Bank { £20½ A .. £20½ B ..	20	Mar.-Dec.	12%	£23 1/4
	20	do.	12%	£23
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk ..	$ 125	—	33%	£78
National Bank £12½	£25	—	16%	£42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.		40	1,010
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100	..	7%		100
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.	..	—	540
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar.-Sep.		35	X.D. 1,040
Bombay United ..	250	..		40	845
Bradbury Mill ..	250	..		—	30
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.		15	X.D. 325
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.		90	2,595
Central India P ..	500	May.-Nov		6%	X. D. 280
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	495
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..		55	1,150
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		60	650
Crescent	100	do.		12	265
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.		20	X.D. 431 8
David	250	do.		16	630
Edward Sassoon ..	250	May-Nov.		10	220
Empress Edward ..	500	..		35	575
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.		50	X.D. 832/8
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May		40	1,440
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.		25	420
Gold Mohur ..	500	..		25	265
Globe	100	..		Nil.	77/8
Hindustan	1,000	..		50	525
Hyderabad	1,000	do.		60	1,800
Indian Dyeing ..	100	do.		15	2,240
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..		25	420
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		50	800
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.		35	400
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	75
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	260
Kasturchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		150	1,550
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		50	995
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.		100	2,700
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.		55	X.D 1 025
Laksmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.		100	1,640
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.		150	2,265
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.		50	1,500
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar-Sept.		60	2,64/
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	100
Morarji Goculdas ..	1,000	..		60	2,691
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.		8	306
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.		20	nom. 530
New Great Eastern	200	..		12	307/8
New City of Bom.	500	Apl-Oct.		25	930
Pearl	250	..		25	X.D. 630
Phoenix	500	Mar.-Sept.		14	636
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July		Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	450
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.		20	X. D. 225
Sholapore	1,000	do.		276	6,850
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..		Nil.	142.8
Simplex	250	June-Dec.		50	X.D. 895
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.		100	X.D. 2,070
Swan	250	Oct.		20	X.D 500
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.		90	1920
Tata Mill { O .. P ..	500	400		—	960
	500	400		60	425
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.		70	X.D. 2,150
Union	1,010	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	260
	500	—		70	nom. 460
Vishnu Cotton { O ..	500	—		70	530
WesternIndia { P ..	1 000	—		25	X.D. 587/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.		500	8,700
Albert Kurranchee ..	1,000	Nov.		40	850
Breul's Cawupore ..	200	Aug.		6	100
Bellary Press ..	275	..		15	160
Bronl City	200	Oct.		20	120
Fort	275	Nov.		50	700
Godavery Valley ..	100	..		6	60
Harvey and Sadapat	500	July.		40	625
Hindustan P. & M. ..	250	..		—	145
Illingelee	100	Sept.		6	100
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.		10	110
Jumna Ginge & P. Co	1,000	..		7	705
Kurrachee Press ..	400	Jan.		40	550
Khanagaum	400	Sept.		Nil.	235
Mahmudpura Cta. ..	125	..		7	100
Mahura	200	Oct.		Nil.	125
Meenatlie	125	do.		Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.		15	225
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.		60	950
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.		50	775
New Berar	500	Oct.		40	470
New Prince of Wales	500	do.		50	X.D. 700
Sind	400	Nov.		Nil.	855
Surat City	200	Oct.		18	170
Vaikart U.P.Co.,Ltd.	500	Sept.		30	700
Vatdwan G.P. ..	150	—		—	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May		100	1 145
All-India U.Co.,Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs.	1	
Barsankus ..	5	..	Rs.	2	7
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..		6	nom
Badham Pile ..	70	June		3	80
Baroda Tram Co. ..	190	..		Nil.	45
Brick and Tile ..	80	..		—	96
Brl. Burma Pt. ..	5	Mar.-Oct.		5	8/2
Bombay Burma ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15d.		1,067/8
B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd.	200	Feb.-Aug.		6%	320
.. ..	10	..		10	100
Bombay Ice ..	40	..	Rs.	2	17
Bombay Flour ..	500	Jan.-Aug.		120	1,310
Bo. Land & Bldgs. ..	25	..		10	320
Bombay Steam { O Navigation { P	200	Mar.-Sept.		12	365
	200	Feb.-Oct.		5%	X.D. 235
Bundi Cement Co. ..	10	Nov.-Oct.		—	22/8
Central M.Co., Ltd.	10	April.		5/10	48/8
City of Bo. BldgsCo.	500	Dec.-Jan.		25	350
Delhi Flour	500	Sept.		—	132
Empire Life Rs. 50	500	..		Nil.	225
The Eastern { O. P.	21	Nil.		Nil.	16/4
Chemical Co. { O. P.	Rs.	Nil.		Nil.	30
Indian Cement Co. ..	200	..		Nil.	340
Katni Cement { O P	100	..		8	285
	40	..		44/12	XD. 1,430
	100	..		7%	197
Ind. Mercantile In., Co., Ltd., Rs. 50	100	Dec.		3½%	110
Indian Oil Co. { Old 10 New 10 Issue P. 150	100	Dec.-July		7%	30
	100	Dec.-July;		7%	218
	200	March.		7%	200
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July;		15	200
Jost's Engr. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.		10%	85
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175	200	July	Rs.	10	180
Karachi Lands Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.		100
Marks & Co. ..	100	July		5%	74
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	..		7½	225
Marsland Price Co ..	100	..		4½	nom. 30
Marsland Price Co. P. O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 60. ..	100	..		7%	65
	200	May.		30%	350
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July		15	87/8
Ports Canning Co. ..	1'000	Sept		45	625
Shivrajpur Syndetc.	10	..		30%	X.D. 40
Sirdar Cycle Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.		6	nom. 55
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.,	100	..		6	100
	75	Sept.		2	2
Tata Iron Steel Co. ..	20	Sept.		15%	261
	150	Mar.-Sept.		185%	Prem 87/8
Tata Hydro Elec. ..	1'000	Jan.		6%	260
Tata Iron Steel Def.				7%	X.D 1,035
Tata "Hydro" Deb. Com. P.S.	1'000	Jan.		7%	1,130 1,150
	1'000	April-Oct		5½%	6% Prem 1,050
Thacker & Co.	20	May.		30%	291
Telephone Co	52	—		Rs. 6	766

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 18th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	17,635
Total up-to-date	24,70,978-4

COTTON FORECAST,

ESTIMATED 3·7 P. C. DECREASE IN YIELD.

The third memorandum of the Agricultural Department on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1917-18, giving the estimates up to 1st December shows the total area under the "early" as well as the "late" varieties of cotton as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper ...	3,524,000	3,973,000
Sind	217,000	3,000
	3,741,000	3,976,000
Total	7,717,000 acres.	

19.9 per cent. over the area of the previous year and about 25 per cent. above the decennial average at the same date. Very high prices fetched by cotton in the previous season acted as a general incentive to extend the cultivation of the crop everywhere. But heavy continuous rains in parts of Ahmedabad and their insufficiency in the beginning and incessant character later on in West Khandesh and East and South Deccan restricted its cultivation to some extent. Elsewhere the area was more or less extended under favourable sowing rains especially in Kathiawar and Baroda where it is reported to have replaced food crops. In Sind deficiency of water supply in the beginning of the season brought about a general decline in cotton area.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop did well at first, but heavy continuous rains in August-September stunted the growth of the plants particularly in heavy soils and further rain in October, rotted them in low lying fields. Some damage from insects has been reported from Kathiawar. The crop has begun to improve under the present cold weather and if conditions continue favourable may be expected to yield a fair outturn. The early crop is being picked from the beginning of November. The late one is in flower, and bolls have commenced to show themselves in places. This crop will be ready by the end of February. The Deccan crop did well at first, but excessive rain in September caused some shedding of bolls and leaves in Khandesh and the abnormally heavy rains of October-November further injured the crops causing dropping of ripe bolls in many places in the North and East and flowers and leaves in the South. The outturn is fair in East Khandesh and Nasik and part of Nagar; elsewhere poor. The picking has commenced as usual from the middle of October but in places a fortnight later. The Karnatak crop was sown somewhat late, but the weather has been fairly satisfactory since and the young plants are doing well except in the early varieties which suffered a little on account of rain in November. The crop will be ready for picking in March next. In Sind water supply has been favourable since sowing, but heavy rains in September caused a considerable number of bolls to drop and bollworm further damaged the crop. The condition of it has, owing to subsequent favourable weather, improved and fair picking commenced in the first fortnight of November rather later than usual.

OUTTURN.

The crop is estimated to yield between 55 to 65 per cent. of the normal in North Gujarat and Kathiawar and between 65 to 85 per cent. in South Gujarat. The Deccan crop is expected to yield between 65 to 85 per cent. in East Khandesh, Nasik and Nagar and between 30 to 50 per cent. in West Khandesh, Poona and Sholapur. In the Karnatak the crop is estimated to yield between 85 to 100 per cent. in Belgaum and Dharwar and 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal in Bijapur and S.M.C. States. The Sind crop is reported to have yielded between 45 to 65 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency proper	658,000	801,300
Sind	76,500	1,200
	734,500	802,500
Total	1,537,000 bales:	

3.7 per cent. below the outturn of the last year but 13.3 per cent. over the decennial average at this date.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn under different denominations stand as under:

Variety.	Acres	Bales.
Bengal Rajputana	69,038	22,610
Dholera	3,140,783	597,453
Broach	1,287,541	320,210
Khandesh	1,406,370	194,254
Barsi and Nagar	160,116	21,389
Westerns	231,236	39,970
Kumta and Dharwar	1,201,440	263,247
Sindhi	220,414	77,887
Total	7,716,938	1,537,022

Of the total outturn estimated about 61 per cent. is claimed by the British Districts and Native States of Gujarat, 14 per cent. by the Deccan and 19 per cent. by Karnatak. The remainder belongs to Sind.

SUPPLY OF STOVAINE AND NOVOCAIN.

A Press Note says:—With the object of obviating the difficulties at present experienced by the medical profession in obtaining fresh stovaine and novocain the Government of India have decided to maintain stocks of these drugs at the medical store depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Lahore Cantonment for supply to duly qualified medical practitioners on payment. Such medical practitioners will be required to produce evidence (or to affirm) that the stovaine is required for producing spinal analgesia

COMPANY MEETING.

JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPG. AND WG. CO, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Mills was held on Monday, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding, when the Directors' annual report was submitted.

There was a nett profit of Rs. 58,990-13-0 including last year's balance, and after deducting Rs. 30,000 towards Building and Machinery depreciation there was a balance of Rs. 28,990-13-0. The directors have recommended a dividend of Rs. 30 per share. The report stated:—

"The prospects of the current year seem to be favourable and the Directors hope to show a better result next year. As in previous years plague which raged at Sholapur during the greater portion of the year under report dislocated smooth working of the mill resulting in curtailment of production. Since the date of last meeting 150 Debentures of "D" series have been repaid in July last. The 229 unsubscribed Debentures which were held as security by Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co. against the balance of loan due to them by the Company being taken up, they have been paid their dues. Out of the total number of 1,200 Debentures issued only 105 remain to be subscribed. Mr. Murarji Narotam retired from the firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company on 27th December 1916 and Mr. Lalji Naranji became the sole member of the firm. He has since then admitted Messrs. Bundappa Nagappa Kadadi and Nagappa Arulappa Abdulpurker both of Sholapur as partners in the firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. As will be seen from the Notice, an extraordinary general meeting has been called to consider and pass the necessary resolutions for substituting the name of Lalji Naranji & Co., in place of Lalji Murarji & Co.

Mr. Murarji Narotam having ceased to be a shareholder vacated his seat on the Board under sub-clause (d), clause 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company. The balance of Rs. 63,676-0-9 due by Mr. Murarji Narotam in his current account as appearing in the Balance Sheet, has been recovered on 22nd August 1917. Messrs. Chatrabhuj Gordhandas and Bundappa Nagappa Kadadi were appointed additional Directors by the Board in March last. These appointments require your confirmation. Two of your Directors Messrs. Hirachand Ramchand Ghandi and Chatrabhuj Gordhandas retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election."

The report was adopted and the recommendations passed.

An Extraordinary General meeting was subsequently held and the arrangements mentioned above were sanctioned.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES, AHMEDABAD

The following are the donations collected in Bombay for maintaining the Boarding for the School for Deaf-Mutes, Ahmedabad:—

Last acknowledged. Rs. 1,965; Donations collected till 14th instant:—Messrs. M. N. Gobhai and Co., Rs. 201; Thakar Karsondas Natha, Rs. 101; Sheth Sankalchand Maganlal, Rs. 101; Patel Somnath Rupidas, Rs. 101; Patel Sakarabhai Motichand, Rs. 101; Messrs. T. R. Patel and Co., Rs. 101; Patel Umedram Bhagwandas, Rs. 101; Shah Nyalchand Lallubhai, Rs. 51; Sheth Dharmchand Pannalal, Rs. 51; Thakar Dharsi Nanji and Co., Rs. 51; Shah Napu Nenshi and Co., Rs. 51; Thakar Dungarshi Gangji, Rs. 51; Sheth Amratlal Hiralal, Rs. 25-4; Sheth Kanaiyalal Vrajlal, Rs. 25-4; Sheth Ratanlal Manilal, Rs. 25; Sheth Keshrichand Pragji, Rs. 25; Sheth Chatarbhuj Ramnarayan, Rs. 25; Messrs. M. C. Modi and Co., Rs. 25; Shah Champshi Bhara and Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Rallli Brothers, Rs. 25; Kheja Ismailbhai Chandubhai, Rs. 25; Sheth Jheverchand Gumanchand, Rs. 25; Dosabhai M. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 25; Miscellaneous items, Rs. 43. Total Rs. 1,380-8-0. Grand Total Rs. 3,345-8-0.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretary of the abovementioned Fund acknowledges the receipt during November of the following subscriptions:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,95,800-1-7; Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Rs. 6,000; The Bombay Presidency Branch, Rs. 6,000; The Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Burma Branch, Rs. 750; The Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 500; Sale of Lady Scott's Post Cards, Rs. 403; The Administrator of Porbandar State, Rs. 400; Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Rs. 300; Mr. S. J. Gillum, Rs. 250; Mrs. Mary O'Brien, Rs. 200; Some Officials, Porbandar State, Rs. 101-8; The Administrator, Cambay State, Rs. 100; Capt. N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., R.M., Rs. 50; Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; The Administrator, Savantvadi State, Rs. 25; Mr. C. E. Stotherd, Rs. 25; Mrs. Evans, Rs. 20; The Officer Commanding, H.M.S. "Mozaffer," Rs. 17-8; Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., Karachi, Rs. 15; Commander W. M. Farewell, C.I.E., Karachi, Rs. 15; Mr. T. S. Downie, Karachi, Rs. 15; Mr. W. H. Nelson, Karachi, Rs. 15; Mrs. Windham Knight, Rs. 10. Mrs. W. S. Sharpe, Rs. 10. From Central Provinces and Berar:—Lady Robertson's Fund, Rs. 1,000; The V. A. Association, Rs. 500; The Chhatisgarh Feudatory States War Fund, Rs. 300; The Nagpur V. A. Association, Rs. 200; and The Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150. Total Rs. 3,08,022-1-7.

A number of miscellaneous gifts in kind were also received from several ladies and gentlemen.

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They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They are the first and the only OPTICIANS in Bombay that have been awarded a Gold Medal for superb craftsmanship.

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NOTICE

AN ENTERPRISING NEW INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY?

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Alexandra Girl School's performance in aid of Belgian Children's Fund, Empire Theatre, 5 p.m.
Marsland Price and Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo-street, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Boxing Tournament, Old Town Barracks, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Boxing Tournament, Old Town Barracks, 9 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.

Christmas Eve: Bank Holiday.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House of Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera in "Better'ole" at 9-30 and "Shielding Shadow" at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 and 10 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

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BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Ry. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA,

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

LITERARY CIRCLE OF THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD,

An interesting debate will be held this evening (6-30) at the headquarters, on "Which has done greater good to humanity, Science or Literature?" Prof. L. G. Khare, will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunderabbas, Charbar, Bahrain, Bushire, Kuweit and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 23rd instant. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union, a public meeting, will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hirabag near C. P. Tank to elect delegates to the Congress. Dr. Erulkar will preside. All Home Rulers, wishing to go as delegates, should inform Dr. Sathaye at 735, Girgaon Road.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Social Service League, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered to-night at Palanji's Chawl, Ghorpadeo Road, Parel, at 9 p.m.

A lecture in Marathi by Pandit Balkrishna Sharma on "Knowledge and Service" will be delivered at Haji Kasam's Chawl, Tank Bunder, Mazgon, at 9 p.m. on Saturday next.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Miss Medley, a nursing sister of the Gaikwar's Officers' War Hospital, residing in the Sisters' quarters in the bungalow of the Rao of Cutch at the Nepean Sea Road, reports to the police the theft of a box containing fifteen Government currency notes of Rs. 10 each from her room on Monday.

THEFT OF GOLD RING,

The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandez, residing at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, reports to the police the theft of a gold ring, set with brilliants, valued at Rs. 350, belonging to his mother, from an almirah where it had last been seen on the 12th instant.

THEFT FROM HOSPITAL.

Mr. P. Symes, a patient in the European General Hospital, reports the theft of a watch and ring valued at Rs. 100.

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Best Blended Star Brand Tea in 5 lbs, Cases, Always Fresh.

Give a trial, and you will always like it.

Rs. 4 per case Moffusil Orders per V. P. P.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FULL LIST OF ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

(To be run on December 22nd.)

Full list of entries for King-Emperor's and Viceroy's Cups are given below:—

THE KING-EMPERORS CUP. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Silver Balm (last years winner).
Bachelor's Wedding (winner 1915) and Magyar.
Messrs. Goculdas and Gardas' Salandra (last years runner up).
Mr. Goculda's Swanker.
Mr. Galstaun's Aberdare.
H. H. Cooch Behar's Euskin.
H. H. Obaidulla Khan's Kiltoi.
Mr. Thaddeu's Evett and St. Bawn.
Mr. Raikert's Bydand.
Mr. Allan's Marcianus.
Twelve in all.

THE VICEROYS' CUP. Distance—1½ miles. (December 26th.)

Mr. R. R. S.'s Magyar (last years runner up).
Mr. Bachelor's Wedding (last years winner started at fifties).
Mr. Goculdas' Politian and Swanker.
H. H. Obaidulla Khan's Kiltoi.
Mr. Raikut's Bydand.
Mr. Coningham's Wolfaline.
Mr. Thaddeu's St. Bawn.
Mr. Galstaun's Aberdare and One.
H. H. Cooch Behar's Buskin.
H. H. Jam Saheb's Brown II.
Mr. Walsh's Bodenham.
Mr. Allan's Marcianus.
Fourteen in all.

For King-Emperors' Cup Salandra is first favourite but both Silver Balm and Bachelor's wedding are being supported by many for Magyar distance may be little too short neither Swanker, Aberdare nor Evett has yet performed in public this year and their chances therefore cannot be properly gauged. The running of Marcianu's nad Buskin has been disappointing so far. St. Bawn is not yet ready. Kiltoi is very fit bnu will probably be reserved for longer race.

For the Viceroys' Cup Kiltoi after his won in the Wellesley Plate last Saturday has deprived Magyar of the place of honour in the betting lists. The race will probably lie between them, but Politian with Huxley up may also be dangerous. Of others Brownii, Buskin and One are most to be reckoned with. Salandras price now is three to two and Silver Balm and Bachelors wedding fours. Kiltoi is quoted at evens for Viceroys' Cup and Magyar at threes. Mr. Lauders horses have been for sale for some time past and his well-known English racer Symrex, winner both last year and the year previous of metropolitan stakes and the year previous of metropolitan stakes the biggest sprinting event in Calcutta, has now been sold to Mr. Gaistaun who has also purchased one from Mr. John Peter.

POONA OPEN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The entries for the Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments close on 20th instant.

"OUR DAY" FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer of "Our Day" Executive Committee, Bombay, sends us a second list of public subscriptions received in aid of the Fund, bringing the total amount subscribed to Rs. 142,611-1-10. The following are donations of and above Rs. 200:—

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Rs. 10,000; Hon. Treasurer, Flag Sub-Committee, Rs. 8,000; Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Rs. 5,000; E. D. Sassoon and Co., Rs. 3,000; David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., per their Mill Companies, Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Staff, Rs. 1,500; S. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Staff, Rs. 1,048-4; Sardar Sayadna Taher Saifuddin (High Priest of the Bohra Community), Rs. 1,000; The Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Rs. 1,000; "Anonymous," Rs. 1,000; The Phoenix Mills, Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Swan Mills, Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Finlay Mills, Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Mr. H. R. Greaves, Rs. 1,000; H. H. Raja of Baria, Rs. 1,000; Mill-hands of the Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 866-13; Collection, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Rs. 779-8; The Staff of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, Rs. 750; Customs House Staff, Rs. 636-6; Messrs. Cox and Co. and Staff, Rs. 623-9; Staff of Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 508-5-2; Grain Merchants Association, Rs. 500; R. G. Baldock, Ltd., Rs. 500; Hon. Mr. Justice Marten, Rs. 500; Lodge, "Imperial Brotherhood," Rs. 500; Mr. J. H. L., Rs. 500; Proceeds of Concert given by the Nurses, St. George's Hospital, Rs. 500; Messrs. Payne and Co., Rs. 500; Jumna Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 500; Mr. N. G. Hunt, Rs. 500; Central Local and Stores Department, Telegraph Office, Rs. 475-14-6; Through Captain A. F. Wilson, Rs. 468; Jumna Flour Mills Co.'s Staff, Rs. 458-9; Teachers and Pupils, Alexandra Institution, Rs. 457-4; French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ltd., and Staff, Rs. 419; Through Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Rs. 410; Through Mr. A. H. Whyte, Rs. 399-8; Through Mr. G. L. Chard, Rs. 376-15-3; Through Mr. G. L. Chard, Rs. 359-2; Through Mr. G. L. Chard, Rs. 342; Staff of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Rs. 338-8; Messrs. G. Claridge and Co. and Staff, Rs. 335; Staff of David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Rs. 332-8; Through Mr. Hormasji N. Khambatta, Rs. 310; Members of the Khija Shia Isna Ashari Jamat, Rs. 305; Callenders, Cable Co. and Staff, Rs. 302-12; Society of Professional Accountants, Rs. 300; Mr. K. F. Mankiwar, Trustee of the late F. C. Markur Charity Settlement, Rs. 300; Bhawoo Kashinath and Co. and Staff, Rs. 300; Operatives Apollo Mill, Rs. 290-11; Messrs. King, King and Co.'s Staff, Rs. 285; Nanu N. Bharucha and Family and Staff, Rs. 268; Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co.'s Staff, Rs. 265-5; Staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd., Rs. 264-12; Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomer Chotani, Rs. 250; Mr. Ahmed Mia Chotani, Rs. 250; Staff of E. Spinner and Co., Rs. 250; Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., Rs. 250; Messrs. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and Kawasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Rs. 250; S. Rose and Co., Rs. 250; Staff, Apollo Mill, Rs. 243-4; Collection from United Free Church of Scotland, Rs. 228-8; Through Mr. M. S. Bharucha, Rs. 225; Through Mr. G. L. Chard, Rs. 208-12; Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.'s Staff, Rs. 205-8; Staff of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Rs. 205; Through M. K. Shaikh, Rs. 200-5; Managing Trustee, C. B. Ranaji's Atush Behram, Rs. 200-5-9; Mr. L. H. Blomenstock, Rs. 200; Mr. K. S. Powvala, Rs. 200; Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, Rs. 200; Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., Rs. 200; Merwanji Kola and Co., Rs. 200; Mr. Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Rs. 200; Lodge, "Army and Navy," Rs. 200; Remington Typewriter Co. (India), Ltd., Rs. 200; Monagini Brothers, Rs. 200; Mr. J. C., Rs. 200, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Rs. 200.

EXHIBITION.

Mrs. Ashton Street writes she much regrets that owing to an oversight, it was stated in her report that "4 stalls were put up in the Christmas Day all at their owner's expense." It should have been "5" as "Pot-Pourri" was erected by Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Mrs. Meyer Nissim.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,

Umreth (Kaira)

A CLERK'S MISAPPROPRIATION.

ACCUSED SENTENCED ON TWO CHARGES

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Khan Bahadur Kavasji Petigara of the C.I.D., charged Honorary Nathoo, a Bhattia, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 12,892, belonging to the Madhavji Dharamsey Manufacturing Company Ltd., Mr. B. Desai defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was a customs clerk in the Madhavji Mills on a salary of Rs. 35 per month. Between the 14th July, 1916, and the 29th March, 1917, the accused was entrusted with Rs. 26,800 by the Madhavji, Mills for the purpose of clearing coal, cotton etc., from railways and docks. The accused accounted for Rs. 13,907 and misappropriated the balance. Rs. 12,892. He then absconded from Bombay but returned subsequently and was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Khan Bahadur Petigara further charged the accused with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 4,100 belonging to the Kasturchand Mills Ltd. The accused got here Rs. 15 per month as salary. He pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

CHARGE OF HOOLIGANISM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the matter in which (1) Nomanbhai Saheb bin Hussein Bhai Saheb, (2) Allibhai Kadibhai Goostad, (3) Esufalli Valiji Hotelwala, and (4) Mahomedbhai Kaderbhai Saiwalla were, at the instance of Sarafally Mannuji called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 with one surety for like amount to keep the peace for one year.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Acworth appeared for the first respondent; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Alpaiwala, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. K. F. Nariman for the second and third respondents; and Mr. Balubhai Desai for the fourth respondent.

The complainant, further cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, said he remembered that the second, third and fourth accused met him near his property in Doctor Street and abused him. The first accused was not there. The second, third and fourth accused abused him a second time, which was at Bhendi Bazaar, where they called him "mudai." Witness was alone there and had no other witnesses to the occurrences, and he did not complain to the Police about them. On the day when he was assaulted he was driving on the road, when he was struck; the blow was heavy. He was not dazed but he felt pain. The carriage continued going. He saw about eight or ten "budmashes" then. Amongst them he saw the second and third accused. When he was struck he turned round and he saw the fourth accused with a stick in his hand on the footpath. The second and third accused had sticks in their hands. There were other persons, some of whom had sticks in their hands and were "budmashes." Witness knew the "budmashes" in his community and by sight he knew them. He was hit and he felt uneasy and the carriage was going and yet he remembered having seen the second and third accused there because he knew them. A European Police officer was generally posted at the corner of Sir J. J. Hospital, but witness did not complain to him or to the sepoys because he wanted to go to Byculla and he was very much upset. He did not complain at the Pydhownie Police Station because he did not go there. Also he was frightened and made his gharry go faster. He first went to his stables and from there to Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's place at Tardeo.

DELAY IN COMPLAINT.

He went there to take somebody with him to the Police Station, where he made a complaint. He did not mention the second and third accused there because he was not asked about them and it did not occur to him but he mentioned the "budmashes" were there. He was assaulted just opposite Phul Gali. He delayed going to the Court for five days because he was not well. During the five days he was going about and he had given instructions to his solicitor. Two or three days after which this complaint was filed. He could not give any reason why he did not complain earlier. It was not because he did not know against whom to proceed. The "bhaya," whom he kept for his protection, saw the second and third accused. Witness had before that pointed out these two to the "bhaya" to be careful of them. He had taken no steps against the two before he filed this complaint. They were leaders of "budmashes." He did not know of his personal knowledge but had heard of complaints being made against them. They were beating and frightening people. They had "budmashes" in their hands. He had something to do with the third accused, who had a stall at the Old Bombay Exhibition and was turned out. The third accused came to him and requested him and he therefore went and gave an undertaking on his behalf. The third accused had been his acquaintance but not friend. The third accused himself was not a "budmash" but he was a leader of "budmashes". He controlled "budmashes" and several petitions were made to the Police against him. Witness had not heard of Police having taken any steps against that accused. The third accused did useful work in connection with the Bohra Sanitarium at Matheran and had the honour of being presented with a gold medal at the hands of witness. Witness did not make a flowery speech on that occasion, eulogising the third accused's services but he referred to the useful services rendered by him. He would not deny if the third accused said that witness had been to his place to dine with him.

A TROOP OF "BADMASHES."

The second accused had fifty men under him. They were not in his service but he maintained them. They were waiters at dinners. Many of them were "budmashes" and he was a leader of them. They were under his orders. Witness had known him for many years. This accused had a gymnasium. It was not a fact that the second and third accused were respectable men but had become "budmashes" in witness' eyes since they separated from him. Witness did not think any remarks were made against him (witness) in a Police Court case against a "mehta". He did not remember having been fined for disorderly behaviour in 1886. He had been a member of the Municipal Corporation and he was once unseated for corruption by his agents. Once he was re-appointed by the High Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, the witness said the fourth accused was a "budmash". Witness had heard that the fourth accused had been fined and sent to jail.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said that in the Municipal Election case, no personal charge was made against him.

The Magistrate said the case against the fourth accused in the Court of the third Presidency Magistrate should be heard first, and the present case was therefore postponed "sine die."

JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

SURAT ARTS COLLEGE AFFILIATION PASSED.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The first item for consideration was the report of the Committee appointed to consider draft regulations to give effect to the scheme of a Joint Examination of the Board for conducting the Matriculation and School Final Examinations.

The adoption of the report was moved at a previous meeting by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and the Vice-Chancellor said he hoped the Senate would accept the conclusions arrived at by the Committee in regard to the regulations as they were fully discussed in the Committee. On Regulation 16, however, there was close voting on the question whether vernacular should be an examination subject or a certificate subject.

About regulation 9 which authorised the Board at any time after due warning to managers to withdraw recognition from any school for failure to maintain the conditions as set forth. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved an amendment to add the following "provided that such withdrawal has been supported by eight out of ten members of the Board." This was passed by the Senate. There were several other amendments which were formally passed. The Senate decided to make the vernaculars a certificate subject by 30 votes for to 19 against. The whole report was then passed by the Senate.

SURAT ARTS COLLEGE.

The Senate then considered the application from the Chairman, Managing Committee, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, for the affiliation of the Surat Arts College.

Sir Narayan had moved: "That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate to grant provisional affiliation up to the standard of the First Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts to the Surat Arts College for a period of five years commencing from the 20th June 1918, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the land proposed for the permanent building of the College be purchased immediately and used as a playground from the beginning.

(2) That the present bungalow be occupied for not more than three years at the most, a guarantee being given that a permanent College building will be constructed in that time.

(3) That the number of students should be limited to 100 in the first year class and 60 in the second year class.

(4) That plans should be submitted to the Syndicate before construction of the permanent building is commenced.

(5) That the Society satisfy the Syndicate before April 1918 that they have collected funds sffiucient for the efficient conduct of the College."

"CONCENTRATING COLLEGES IN RECOGNISED CENTRES."

To this Rev. G. W. Robertson moved an amendment: "That, with reference to the application for affiliation by the proposed Surat Arts College, the Senate requests the Syndicate to consider the advisability of concentrating all affiliated Colleges for the future in certain recognised centres, and report as to whether they consider that Surat is a suitable centre for University concentration, and hence for the establishment of a college."

Mr. Robertson said he was not opposed to a college in Surat simply because it was in Surat, he would have opposed it even if it were in Hyderabad or any other place. This principle had been condemned by such a well-known educationist as Dr. Mackichan. He had supported the affiliation of the Dharwar College because it was a Government college and it would soon be raised to a full grade college, and there was a great need of a college in Karnatak. As for the Poona College that also would be raised to a full grade college, and Poona was one of the centres at which colleges should be centred. They should have more of university atmosphere at these centres. Nothing had struck him during the last few years than the anxiety for increasing educational institutions all over India from north to south and east to west. He thought in future they would not be satisfied with one university, but that they should have more. There were 8,000 students at the present time and at the present rate of progression they might have 20,000 students in some years and to cope with them they would require more than one university. With the addition of a medical college in Poona it would be a fit place to start a university. He did not however think that Surat could be a university centre, and that was why he opposed the motion.

Mr. A. C. L. Covernton seconded the amendment.

Dr. H. Mann said he agreed with the principles stated by Mr. Robertson, but the people of Surat intended raising the college to a full grade college. He thought that the University should lay down a full policy in a separate proposal, but one could not introduce a principle by bringing in an amendment like this. The persons who were going to start the college were anxious for the spread of education, and he thought the Senate should grant their request for affiliation.

HARM OF SHUTTING DOWN SECOND GRADE COLLEGES.

Mr. K. Natrajan supported the proposition. He said the shutting down of the second grade colleges in Bengal had been the cause of excluding a number of students from college education there, and consequently of a great deal of unrest among them. There was room for more colleges in the districts. These colleges were the outposts of Western education. They had need of more colleges in the districts. There was besides no room for building more colleges in Bombay.

Moulvi Rafiuddin supported the proposal.

Mr. A. L. Covernton said the colleges should be in one place, or centre, so that they could be in contact with each other.

Sir Frank Beaman hoped that the question would be dealt with on its own merits. There were general grounds raised by Mr. Robertson which were of far-reaching consequence. Before voting on the proposition they should consider the question fully.

NO POWER UNDER UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said the Senate had no power under section 20 of the University Act to refuse affiliation to any college provided the requisite conditions were there. There was no harm in thinking that the Surat College in course of time would fully blossom into a university.

Sir Stanley Reed said that the people in Surat had given money and they had enthusiasm for their college, and the University had no right to introduce a new principle now, shutting out new colleges. The colleges in Bombay were overcrowded and there was no room for all the students. He had himself been living in a town in England where he had seen a college slowly growing into a full university, and he deprecated any movement circumscribing the movement for higher education in the Bombay Presidency. They should wholeheartedly support the scheme for a college at Surat.

Dr. Arthur Powell said that in Scotland which had only four times the population of Bombay city, there were four universities and he did not see why Surat District which had a large population should not have a college.

"NO USE BRINGING NEW PRINCIPLES."

Sir Narayan Chandvarkar said it was no use bringing new principles at this time, they must work out a scheme under actual conditions. In Surat there was undoubtedly a great demand for a college and the gentlemen who had given money for the college had a lot of enthusiasm. But what were they going to do with the young men who were shut out of the colleges? Were they going to make them wait until the University scheme was fully worked out? That was a most practical consideration and if they would not pass this proposal they would be turning out so many young men adrift out of the colleges.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Senate then adjourned to January 4th 1918.

STUDENT DROPS INTO MANHOLE.

ACCIDENT DURING DRAIN INSPECTION

A party of students from the Poona Engineering College, who are at present in Bombay, were on Monday afternoon taken to see a drain at Nowroji Furdunji Road. A manhole was opened and one of the students, C. G. Desai, aged 26 years, was going down the ladder into the drain, when his foot slipped and he fell to the bottom, a distance of 30 feet, fracturing both legs above the ankles. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

WANTED A MORE VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE

M. Albert Thomas, writing in the "Humanite," says that the war should be prosecuted with greater vigour and activity. The soldiers would not be filled with uneasiness, they would not be inclined to suspicion if they felt that the war was really being carried on more vigorously and if they had the impression that every effort of the nation was being expended on the struggle. Scandals such as had cropped up would appear to them insignificant if they felt behind them the whole people solely absorbed in their efforts. The main policy of the war, M. Thomas declares should be sincerely and frankly to join the Army and the people in the same plan of campaign and quicken once more the *moral* of the country. The most stirring appeals of M. Painleve, M. Thomas adds, will remain without effect if they are not accompanied by vigorous action, which should be undertaken without delay.

FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

DEFECT IN HARNESS.

While the carriage of Mr. M. Laxminarayanan was being driven by coachman Govind Rowji through Navivadi fair towards Kalbadevi on Monday, one of the horses shied and caused the other animal also to take fright. The reins and straps broke and one of the horses got loose and bolted towards Kalbadevi, where it knocked down a municipal labourer named Ratna Hari, aged 30, who was working on the road. The other horse with the carriage ran towards Thakurdwar, but was stopped. Ratna died on the way to the hospital.

HARNESS IN BAD CONDITION.

At an inquest held on the body of Ratna by Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, yesterday, coachman Govind said there was no one in the carriage at the time. He was not driving fast. As he was passing the crowd at the fair, some one suddenly touched the horse on the left side, which caused the animal to shy. Witness further alleged that the harnesses were old and his master would not give him oil to apply to them. The horses were in good condition and were fresh though witness had brought his master from Walkeshwar. There was a syce standing at the back of the carriage and he came and caught the horse which had not got loose. Bhugla Ookaji, the syce, said that if the harnesses had been in good condition they would not have broken. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by a runaway horse knocking the deceased down, this being one of the two horses which bolted owing to the harness which was in bad condition having broken.

Official and Personal.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda accompanied by their A.D.C., lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

Her Excellency gave a Children's Party on Tuesday afternoon. About three hundred were present.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Secretary of State gave interviews to the following:—Archbishop Allan, Bishop of Tinnevelly, Bishop of Dornakal, Mr. M. D. Devadoss, Mr. Hensman, Abraham Pandithar, Raja of Kollengode, Kavilappara Mooppil Nair, R. M. C., Krishna Varma Raja, Mr. V. Kunhikrishnan Nainar, Mr. Ramarayaningar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Miss Joshi, Mrs. Saralabai Naik and Rai Bahadur Muthanna, Mr. Chenkappa, Mr. Gangapathi Sripathy and Rao Karim Khan of Coorg Landholders Association.

MUD THE MASTER.

POSITION ON FLANDERS BATTLEFIELD

The condition of the ground has become the principal trouble in the Flanders battle area, writes Reuter's correspondent at the Front. Let there be no mistake about it: the enemy has no more held us up now than he did in the series of successful advances made by the British and Anzac troops between September 20, and the breaking of the weather. The weather during the past few days has been much better, with drying winds to counteract the effect of the occasional showers. But the mischief was done in the torrential rains of last week, and when once the Flanders mud gets waterlogged at this season of the year it never gets really hard throughout the winter.

The surface on top of the ridges would be quite passable going were it not that the ceaseless shelling is for ever splashing columns of water out of the network of miniature lakes, and thus keeping the whole area wet. The gullies which intersect the ridge are the worst spots our men have to negotiate, and the German gunners are specially active in trying to neutralise the wonderful work the Engineers and Pioneers are doing.

Progress is being made all the time in the shape of improving and consolidating our positions. Harassing tactics are being employed by both sides, and as our resources are so much greater we are correspondingly inflicting upon the Huns more than they can give. Doubtless the Germans are reorganising their badly-shaken front, but from all that prisoners continue to state it will take them some time yet to evolve good battle order out of the comparative confusion into which they have been thrown.

The ludicrous exaggeration of our brilliant daylight raid near Monchy is characteristic of present German methods. The Berlin Wireless claims that we gave battle upon a front of two and a half miles, the obvious purport being to minimise the measure of our success. The hard cold facts are that we have "done in" some 500 of the enemy upon a part of the line which he is holding so comparatively lightly that the loss is a serious one to him, and having accomplished this and destroyed the habitability of his front trench-system we returned to our own position, whence we had no intention of permanently advancing.

LESSONS FROM THE NAPOLEONIC WAR

ENGLAND THEN AND NOW.

Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, took the chair at the Creighton Lecture at King's College in mail week, when Professor Perth spoke on "England during the Napoleonic War: An Historical Parallel." One of the most remarkable features of England during the Napoleonic wars, he said, was that in spite of the peril—which on many occasions was far more acute than at present, except during the first few months of this war, when we were saved by the military genius of Lord French—there was a pleasant sense of leisure and repose in English society. It was impossible for our contemporaries to attain that repose. Wealth was now more equally distributed than ever before, and judging by the children in the schools, the working classes were better off. In the time of Pitt the condition of the poorer classes was such as almost to drive them to revolution. For one member of Parliament completely instructed in the alphabet of politics in those days, there were at least now twenty.

Professor Perth said that Mr. Roosevelt lately compared the England of to-day with the England of the Napoleonic days—and had come to the conclusion that in the latter period this country had reached a loftier height and in a shorter time. That might be true. We had in this war raised more men and more money and probably we had spent in three years as large a proportion of our means as our ancestors did in all the twenty-one years of war between 1793 and 1815. But that did not state the whole situation. The burdens and perils we had endured for three years they endured for seven times as many years, but they did not lay down their arms until they had attained the ends they had fought for. (Cheers.)

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE BETTER OLE."

As was anticipated in these columns on Saturday, the performance of "The Better 'Ole" was a great success at the Excelsior on Monday night. The setting which is "Somewhere in France" in the trenches, vividly portrays the "good things" to be encountered while at the great game of beating the Huns.

The success of the whole play depends entirely on three central figures—"Old Bill," "Best" and "Ruff" types of Captain Bruce Bairnfather's sketches in the "Bystander" and they were very faithfully represented by Mr. Fred Winn, Mr. Con Cooper and Mr. Billy Rex respectively.

The first three "splinters" or fragments of the first "Explosion" or Act were a trifle dull, but as the play went on the audience were amply compensated by the music and humorous episodes in the latter part. "The Better 'Ole will be against staged to-night when another bumper house is expected.

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Wednesday, December 19, 1917.

RALLYING FORCES IN RUSSIA.

At the present time there is a great wave of pessimism regarding Russia sweeping over the countries of the Allies, and it is not difficult to understand this in view of the disquieting news that is being received from that country. The position could not appear more hopeless, and the majority of people seem prepared henceforth to count Russia among the traitors, and to exclude the Russians from any measure of sympathy. But this is a very narrow reading of the situation, and is not justified by what we know of the Russian people. There is need to recover our balance in thinking of this greatly distressed country, and it is necessary to keep in mind certain factors that are bound to make themselves felt in the course of the coming months. One matter is sufficient to make pessimists regarding Russia pull up to examine the situation. As far as we have been able to gather from the reports appearing in the German newspapers and official documents, there does not seem to be any great confidence there about the negotiations that are taking place, and which have resulted in an armistice. Their leaders do not appear to think that their task in Russia is over yet. The only news we are receiving from Russia is coming from the Bolseviks, who have managed to get control of the government for the time being. It is not likely, in view of the general tenor of their actions, that they will afford any degree of freedom to the press correspondents. While this is perfectly comprehensible, and is practised by all countries, it is necessary to keep this in mind when we are tempted to believe that the whole of Russia is represented by the clique that now controls the wires. Now, the name of the Bolseviks is common property, but it ought to make people think when they are reminded that this name was practically unknown outside Russia until the counter-revolution took place. Had this really been a power representing any large section in the country, its influence and power would have been known long ago. Among the Russian people there is an almost undefined fear that the forces opposed to the revolution against the old regime are determined to nullify the great victory the people have won, and this fear is without doubt at the back of many of the strange actions we have witnessed. They distrusted the Provisional Government because they did not grant everything that had been promised; the Moderates were distrusted because of their landed interests and their supposed sympathies with autocracy; they distrusted the Army because they feared it might come under the power of the anti-revolutionists; they distrusted the Soviet, consisting largely of their own leaders, because they hesitated to take those drastic steps which would make return impossible. Into such an atmosphere the teaching of the Bolseviks, with its false promises, and its appeal to the ears and hopes of the people, came and met with success. For the moment they may have rallied certain classes, but it is not claimed, even by themselves, that they represent the whole country, and their unjust methods of tampering with the elections for the new Government show how little they dare trust themselves to the free vote of the people, in spite of the alluring promises held out to them. We ought to dismiss from our minds the idea that the men at present in power represent the people of Russia as a whole; though, at the same time, we must recognise that they have immense power at present and may do untold harm to the country and the Allies.

First, it is necessary to make a careful distinction between the Soviet, that is, the organised body of the soldiers and workmen, which, from the commencement, was a strong critic of the Provisional Government, and the Bolseviks themselves, who constitute but a small section of these classes. In the days of the Provisional Government the Soviet acted in such a way as made progress almost impossible and large sections of the people protested against its undue influence in the councils of the Governement. It was felt, however, that while the policy of the Provisional Government was best calculated to bring about the great changes with the least friction, while retaining the confidence of the Allies, the feeling of the people, especially those of Petrograd and Moscow, was best represented by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Practically all press correspondents and Allied representatives dwelt on the need of carefully considering the feeling represented by the Soviet, even though it made more difficulties for the Allies. The importance of this Council was widely recognised and there is no reason to believe that there has been any real strong opposition to the general procedure of that organisation. Its watchword of "Peace without annexations and indemnities" was exceedingly popular to a war-weary country, and its policy of opposing any measures which might threaten the revolution was generally accepted. Now, what has been the attitude of this representative body to the Bolseviks—the party now in power? One or two instances may be given. The Soviet started a great peace propaganda, and in some ways increased the difficulties of the other Allies. But when they found that their action opened the way for Germany's offensive move at Stokhod, they quickly changed their minds, and urged with the greatest vehemence a strong counter-move against the enemy. The Pacificists, the Stockholmists, the anti-Annexationists of the Soviet, sent their fiery blessing to the troops, and showed by their actions that the people they represented would never listen to an infamous peace. "When the best elements of the Soviet understood that the Russian military inactivity was the same thing, morally, as a separate peace, that it was treason against the Allied people, who were pouring out their blood on the battlefields, they called for a return to the offensive, looking for no justification in the code of Zimmerwaldism. When they felt that the destiny and honour of their country were in the balance then threw all their weight into the common cause." On another occasion they showed their strong disapproval of the Swiss Socialist, Robert Grimm, by expelling him ignominously from the country because of his pacifist propaganda. Their attitude toward the last Coalition Government, which Kerensky insisted was imperative in the interests of the country, showed how opposed they were to any measures which contemplated steps such as have been taken by the Bolseviks. Is there any reason to believe that this organisation is any less desirous of remaining loyal to the cause of the Allies, while anxious to preserve the revolution, and to bring about peace, than they were a few months ago? If the Soviet represents the saner elements of the advanced sections of the people's movement, then there can be little reason to fear any long continuance of the present rule of the Bolseviks, the minority section of the organisation.

Another rallying force is of quite a different nature but it is sure to play a very important part in the coming crises in Russia. We refer to the Cossacks. We have been watching anxiously the accounts given by Reuter of the movements of the Cossacks under Generals Korniloff and Kaledin, and within the next few weeks we should expect to hear of serious fighting. It is generally supposed that the Cossacks are very loyal to the Tsar, and every movement in which they take part is looked upon with suspicion by those who are more anxious for the consolidation of the results of the Revolution, than the assistance Russia may afford the Allies. Whatever may have been their history in the past, and it is certain the Cossacks have generally supported the reactionary forces, the Cossacks of to-day are in deep sympathy with the Revolution. In the Revolution of 1905 they were called in to put down the revolutionists, and they carried out their work very completey. But in the last Revolution they were wholeheartedly on the side of the progressive forces, and their aid was one of the chief factors in the success of the movement. "It was treachery to the old regime that aroused the old military tradition of the Cossacks, and made them revolutionaries," says one writer, "and it is only treachery that will turn them against the revolution." That they consider the action of the Bolseviks as treacherous admits of no doubt, and they are rallying their forces to meet them. Some months ago, during a Congress of the Don Cossacks, a resolution was passed condemning those Cossacks who had fallen victims to the teaching of the Bolseviks and excluding them from the ranks of the community. When the resolution was passed, representatives of the disgraced Cossacks who had come from Petrograd asked for a hearing. They had come to ask for forgiveness, as their conduct had been altogether unworthy of Cossacks, and in the face of the whole assembly these men, who had been false to their tradition, shed tears of shame. Such an incident shows that the Cossacks are quite clear in their attitude to the Bolseviks, and they will use their power to prevent these men breaking faith with the Allies, and destroying the work of the Revolution. The importance of this section of the Russian people cannot easily be overstimated at this point. We have deal with two rallying factors in the Russian situation. Though we have not time to deal with it, we must remember that the Provisional Government is not dead, and the middle classes represented by the Cadets, will not easily submit to injustice and wrong.

ANOTHER FRAGMENT OF HISTORY.

The manner in which the purpose and potentialities of Mr. Montagu's mission to this country are being belittled by his imprisonment in the bureaucratic camp is not the outcome of a new policy. The proceedings of the Indian Industries Commission have also provided an illustration of the working of the "unseen hand," with the result that grave allegations against the ways of officialdom, which directly affect the development of Indian industries, have been ignored, thus greatly impeding the very purpose for which the Commission was appointed. This short-sighted policy has fatally dogged the steps of every commission of public enquiry that has been appointed to secure results beneficial to the people of this country. The policy has an ancient tradition, which has been religiously followed from time to time whenever occasion demanded—and improved upon. In order that its nature and working may be dispassionately considered, we shall take our readers back to the early nineties—when what was called the "Opium Commission" was appointed and made its report. We are not now concerned with the merits of that Commission or with its report. What we are concerned with is the memorandum, which Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P., appended to his minute of dissent from the report of the majority of his colleagues. The memorandum dealt with the attitude of the authorities in India towards the Commission and, apart from its historical interest, serves to throw an instructive light on happenings to-day. "While in India," he wrote at the outset, "I was obliged to express disapproval of the action of the Government of India and of various officials in relation to the Commission. As the later proceedings did not remove but strengthened this objection, it is due to the Commission and myself to place the main grounds of this objection on record." In doing so Mr. Wilson readily acknowledged that rightly or wrongly, the Government of India appeared to hold in the main that the good government of India was bound up with the opium revenue. The difficulties arose, as he showed, from the assumption of an impartiality on the part of the authorities in India, "which could not be, and was not, continuously enforced."

Mr. Wilson begins by calling attention to a telegram that was sent from the Government of India to the Secretary of State in which it was stated: "We shall be prepared to suggest non-official witnesses, who will give independent evidence, but we cannot undertake to specially search for witnesses who will give evidence against opium. We presume this will be done by an Anti-Opium Society." As anti-opium evidence was easily available without any special search, Mr. Wilson pointed out, this official statement seemed to show that the authorities were taking up a partisan attitude. A similar departure from a judicial attitude was made, at the commencement of the Commission's work, when a letter from Lord Landsdowne, then Viceroy of India, to Lord Brassey, Chairman of the Commission, was passed round to the members for perusal. It contained a statement in favour of the existing opium system, and against interference with that system as likely to lead to serious trouble. The Government of Madras again were not allowed to present their own case to the Commission, but were instructed by the Government of India to send to Calcutta abstracts of evidence of proposed witnesses. Similar instructions, which, as Mr. Wilson said, were "distinctly detrimental to the free expression of opinion and unprecedented in the history of Royal Commissions," were given to some other provincial Governments. "At Benares, Mr. Isan Chandra Roy, stated that he had been officially invited to be a witness and to furnish an abstract of his intended evidence. After he forwarded his statement he was informed by official letter, in which no reason was assigned, that his evidence was not required. The fact that he entertained anti-opium opinions was subsequently proved by his volunteered evidence before the Commission. Other proposed witnesses at Benares were similarly treated." At Lucknow the same thing happened. Here, however, at the instance of Mr. Wilson, the names of seventeen witnesses rejected by the authorities, were afterwards supplied, together with the abstracts of evidence of sixteen, four of whom seemed to entertain anti-opium views, and four others made some strong observations against the use of opium. "At Bombay another instance of the anxiety of authorities to prevent the free communication of information on the opium question was brought to light by Rev. A. W. Prantch. An official circular had been issued desiring that information applied for by M. Ernest Hart, Chairman of the British Medical Association, should not be replied to, on the ground that to reply to such applications might prove embarassing." At Bankipore Mr. Wilson learned that the police at Gaya had been searching out the movements of two of his friends and himself for the purpose of ascertaining with what persons he had had communication. We have no wish to go into all the instances mentioned by Mr. Wilson of the official method in India for preparing for that fair and honset inquiry expected in England. The instances that we have already cited are inconsistent with any real desire on the part of the Government of the day that the whole of the facts should come out in a perfectly unbiassed manner before the world. How far have we proceeded in the opposite direction since those days?

Notes of the Day.

A Dangerous Proposal.

At yesterday's meeting of the Senate, on the motion of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar proposing the affiliation of the Surat Arts College, the Rev. G. W. Robertson moved an amendment that the advisability of concentrating all affiliated colleges for the future in certain recognised centres should be considered and a report made whether Surat is a suitable centre for University concentration and hence for the establishment of a college. It was rightly emphasised by some speakers that the introduction of a new principle of concentrating all colleges at university centres in this country would cause a considerable amount of harm to the innumerable poor students to whom it is not possible to bear the expense involved in education at a University centre.

Effect on Second Grade Colleges.

Mr. Robertson's argument, that he supported the affiliation of the Dharwar and Poona Colleges, because they would soon be raised to full grade colleges and that he opposed the present motion on the general principle of his amendment, does not strengthen his position, for the acceptance of it would witness the shutting down of Second Grade Colleges which, as Mr. Natarajan pointed out, would exclude a number of students from college education, as in Bengal. Again, it is reasonable to suppose that people in Surat, who give sufficient money and are enthusiastic enough about the affiliation of a Second Grade College, would in due time raise it to a first grade one. If Mr. Robertson or any of the others who supported the principle of concentrating upon University Centres had given a moment's thought to the usefulness of Second Grade Colleges in various parts of the country, or had reflected upon the adverse effect the suppression of such colleges would have upon higher education in India, they would have paused before enunciating a theory which can do nothing but harm in practice. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the Senate passed Sir Narayan's motion.

Sir Reginald Craddock.

We learn from a Rangoon telegram that Sir Reginald Craddock, who took such a quiet departure from this city about a fortnight ago, arrived there on Monday, and assumed charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship. His reply to the address of welcome presented by Mr. Gavin Scott "on behalf of the citizens of Rangoon," does not appear to be in any way a striking one. We can appreciate Sir Reginald's diffidence. He has succeeded to the Lieutenant-Governorship of a province about which he knows probably no more than anybody else. Unfortunately, the major portion of his 33 years' service was spent in the wildernesses of Gondwana. His Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces was not a brilliant record of administrative talent or broad-minded statesmanship. It is remembered to this day how he treated the awakening political conscience of the people; and men like Mr. Khaparde, who, by the way, has been recently elected as an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council, could eighten the public with interesting reminiscences of his official career in that province. In the beginning of the century the province offered excellent opportunities for sympathetic and constructive administration, but the administrator lacked the necessary faculty. His elevation to the Executive Council of the Viceroy was followed by a record sufficiently notorious—and fresh—of unmitagated reactionaryism.

Intentions.

In replying to the address Sir Reginald Craddock said that "though he hoped his Indian experience would be of great use to him they might feel assured that he should not be in favour of a slavish imitation of Indian institutions and methods," for "Burma had a future before her which she must work on her own lines." This, in view of his further assurance that the problems of Burma were identical with those of the province which he "ruled" for some years, though contradictory, was apparently intended to mean that Sir Reginald wishes to have a dominant voice in shaping the course of administrative reforms so far as Burma is concerned. The earlier he sets himself free of this intention the better for his charge. The time is gone by when a satrap, however strong, could arrogate to himself the function of regulating the political growth of a province. Burma is now definitely a part of India. She must, therefore, share in the political evolution of the latter.

Government Appointments and Caste.

The Director of Public Instruction has advertised for the post of permanent and full-time Lecturers on Administration, Indian Economics, etc., in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. Applicants are asked to state "their age, vernacular, academic qualifications and teaching experience"—and "caste." It is impossible to explain how the caste to which a person belongs can make any difference for better or worse as regards his capacity to teach Administration, Indian Economics, etc., in the Sydenham College or teach anything anywhere at all. The advertisement is, of course, drafted on a pattern that has established itself as part of the routine of Government departments. Its justification is the anxiety of authorities to apportion their patronage on the basis of caste. But whatever its justification elsewhere, to extend the application of it to educational appointments is most undesirable—where, above all, it is essential that notions of caste and secaional distinctions should find no place.

Food Control.

In the Commons, Mr. Clynes, representing the Food Controller, announced the establishment of a Consumers' Council at the Food Ministry with representatives of all working classes, including women. The Council is intended to protect the interest of consumers as regards prices and other food problems. The first reflection that arises in the mind is, not so much that the step taken is a most desirable one, but that it should not have been taken much earlier. While the interests of the producers and the middlemen must, of course, be considered, no system of food control can be adequate and satisfactory unless the interests of the larger and more important class namely, the consumers—are equally safeguarded. The working classes naturally form the vast bulk of the consumers and woman, of course, is the real master of every household—whether poor or rich. The representation of the working classes and "women" on the Consumers' Council is, therefore, rightly, its most prominent feature.

PARADE INSPECTION BY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

There was a full muster of the garrison for inspection parade this morning. As the close officers were presented to the Commander-in-Chief who thanked them. He said they were here for a definite and high purpose and in conclusion he wished them luck.

SERIOUS PHASE OF PIAVE FIGHTING.

CONFLICT FOR POWER IN RUSSIA.

FIGHTING ON PIAVE.

A SERIOUS PHASE.

SLIGHT ENEMY GAINS AT GREAT COST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 18.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says:—Fighting on the Piave on the side of Mount Grappa has reached a serious phase. The Germans are persistently attacking the salient one and a half miles broad. The cold is most bitter and the Italian garrisons are subjected to physical effort unprecedented in the whole war.

Since the British troops took over their sector there has been no infantry action, the waters of the Piave forming an impassable barrier. But the Austrian gunners have intensified their fire and demolished most houses on the Montello. The British are affected less by cannonade than by cold.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that General Krobatin has been chosen to command the Austrian divisions transferred from Trentino to the Western front. Hoetzendorf's and Von Below's troops are continuing daily their savage attacks between the Piave and the Brenta but gaining only insignificant salients at a great cost.

ARTILLERY FIRING BETWEEN BRENTA AND PIAVE.

INFANTRY FIGHTING ON COLCAPRILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 18.

An Italian official communiqué reports violent artillery firing all day between Brenta and the Piave and stubborn infantry fighting on Calcaprile. Superior forces forced back our counter-offensive but our reinforcements reestablished the position to our advantage. Our contentrated fire broke up attack at the lower end of the Brenta Valley and forced the enemy to retire in disorder.

ENEMY RAIDERS REPULSED ON BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY SNOWFALL REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—Raiding parties attacked two posts in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Commines canal. We repulsed one attack. In the other the enemy entered the post and captured a few men. We counter-attacked and recaptured the post and men, killing or taking prisoner a number of the enemy.

There has been mutual artillery firing on the remainder of the front. Heavy snow fell last night and continued to-day.

LULL ON WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 18.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says there is nothing to report.

SNOWSTORM ON CAMBRAI FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 18.

A telegram from Headquarters says that snowstorm and northwesterly gale are raging in the Cambrai region.

WINTER TAKES CHARGE OF WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says that winter has taken charge of the western front and six inches of snow lies on the ground.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

To night's French communiqué says:—There has been reciprocal artillery activity south of St. Quentin and on the right bank of the Meuse.

FOOD MINISTRY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSUMERS COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Dec. 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes, representing the Food Controller, announced the establishment of a Consumers' Council at the Food Ministry with representatives of all working classes including women. The Council will protect the interests of consumers as regards prices and other food problems.

CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS CONTINUED.

KALEDIN'S ARREST NOT CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 18.

A telegram from Petrograd continue to reflect growing chaos throughout the country. The Bolsheviks in pursuance of their policy of semi-terrorism towards the non-Bolshevik elements continue wholesale arrests. The latest victims inslude a batch of ex-officials of the treasury and also Director of the Persian Discount Bank who was halding a meeting to assist the bank officials who are at present on strike. All banks in the caiptal are closed. News from provinces is still scrappy and comes mostly from Bolshevik sources.

There is no confirmation of the arrest of Kaledin.

GROSNY BESIEGED BY CAUCASIANS.

SEARCH FOR KERENSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 18.

An Odessa message to "The Times" states that the warlike Caucasian tribe of Tchemchetsi has surrounded and besieged Grosny and the population is panic-stricken. Fires have broken out at oilwells and there have been many victims.

"The Times" correspondent in Petrograd wires that numerous perquisitions have been made at the residences of officers. A diligent search is being made for M. Kerensky, who is supposed to be in hiding in the city.

CONFLICT FOR POWER IN RUSSIA.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Dec. 18.

Hitherto three hundred returns have been made to the Russian constituent assembly, including 160 revolutionary socialists, 96 maxmalists and 13 cadets. There is no vital difference between the programmes of revolutionary socialists and maximalists; the conflict between them is for power.

CADETS, ENEMIES OF PEOPLE.

MAJORITY OF SOVIET APPROVE DECREE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. Dec. 19.

The majority of the executive of the Soviet has approved the decree declaring Cadets, enemies of the people.

Trotzky, addressing the minority, said "You are perturbed by a mild terror we are applying to our class enemies. A month hence this will equal the terror of the great French Revolutionaries. There is not a fortress but a guillotine there awaits our enemies."

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

PEASANTS' CONGRESSDE NOUNCES ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Dec. 17.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. Dec. 19.

The Peasants' Congress by 300 votes to 321 votes denounced the arrest of members of the Constituent Assembly as a criminal infringement of the rights of the constituent assembly.

EX-TSAR'S ESCAPE DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 4-10 a.m. Dec. 19.

The report of the ex-star is officially denied.

THE UKRANIAN PARLIAMENT.

ATTACKED BY MAXIMALIST TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. Dec. 19.

A telegram from Nicolaieff says, Maximalist troops in Odessa attacked the Ukranian parliament, but Ukranian troops drove the Maximalists off. The majority of sailors of the Black Sea Fleet joined the Ukranians.

LABOUR MANIFESTO

REAFFIRMATION OF WAR AIMS.

"WORLD'S SAFETY FOR DEMOCRACY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 14-45 p.m. Dec. 18.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the executive of the Labour Party have issued a statement regarding war aims which will be submitted to the National Labour Conference in London on the 28th. instant. The statement reaffirms the declaration adopted by the Conference of Allied Socialist and Labour parties on February 2nd, 1915. It says that the fundamental purpose of the British Labour movement in supporting the continuance of the war is that the world may be made safe for democracy. It urges the suppression of secret diplomacy, parliamentary control of foreign policy, universal abolition of compulsory military service, limitation of armaments, abolition of profit-making armaments firms, establishment of a league of nations and an international high court and the formation of an international legislature.

NECESSITY FOR REPARATION.

While repudiating a war of conquest the manifesto insists upon the necessity for restitution and reparation, and certain territorial readjustments. It emphatically insists that the foremost condition of peace must be reparation by Germany under the direction of an international commission of wrong done to Belgium and the restoration of Belgian independence. It reaffirms the reprobation of crime by which Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France and suggests that the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine should decide their own destiny under the protection of the league of nations. It proposes the reorganisation of the Balkan peoples shall be settled by the International Commission and supports the claim that the unredeemed Italians shall be united to Italy. The people of Poland must be allowed to settle their own destiny.

The Manifesto says that the peoples freed from the rule of Turks should be administered by a commission under the league of nations and that Constantinople should be made a free neutralised port.

It proposes that conquered territories in tropical Africa shall be transferred to the league of nations for administration as a single independent African state.

It opposes economic war after peace, but says that British labour will not be satisfied unless a full free judicial investigation is made into the accusations of cruelty against particular Governments and persons, especially regarding the loss of life and property of merchant seamen and other non-combatants, including women and children, from inhuman and ruthless conduct, therefore a court of claims and accusations should be established to investigate such allegations.

SOCIALISTS AT STOCKHOLM.

BRANTING CONDEMNS SECRET DIPLOMACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Dec. 18.

Herr Scheidemann and other German majority Socialists have arrived at Stockholm where they are negotiating with Bolshevik representatives. Branting condemns what he calls this secret diplomacy.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

ALONG WITH FIVE NEUTRAL VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Dec. 18.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes announced that as a result of an enemy attack on a Scandinavian convoy, one British and five neutral ships totalling eight thousand tons were sunk, also a British destroyer and four armed trawlers.

Dr. Macnamara announced that two trawlers were attacked by gunfire off the Tyne at 4-30 in the morning of the 12th instant. One was damaged and the other sunk. Eight of the crews were killed. It was first reported that the attack was made by submarines, but later it was reported that the attack was made by destroyers.

LARGE HAUL OF PRISONERS IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Dec. 17.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Dec. 18.

Hitherto 562 Turkish officers and 11,474 men have been taken prisoners in Palestine.

CHARGES AGAINST CAILLAUX.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. Dec. 19.

M. Clemenceau told the committee of the Chamber prior to its decision that Baron Sonnino had warned the British, French and Russian Ambassadors of the disquiet caused by the activities of Caillaux in Rome. Mr. Clemenceau added that if Caillaux were an ordinary citizen there would be no discussion about the charges against him. If the Chamber refused to sanction the prosecution of Caillaux the Government would resign.

REPORT OF JAPANESE TROOPS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 18.

The "Daily Mail's" Paris correspondent wires it is announced from Tokio that the Japanese Government denies the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostock.

JAPANESE TROOPS NOT LANDED AT VLADIVOSTOK.

ALLIED MEASURES FOR PRESERVATION OF ORDER AT HARBIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 18.

The Japanese Government officially denies the rumours of Japanese landing at Vladivostock.

The Allied Ministers at Peking have decided to entrust the preservation of order at Harbin to the Chinese troops who are already en route.

DEATH OF MRS. GARRET ANDERSON.

FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR AND FIRST WOMAN MAYOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 17.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. Dec. 19.

The death is announced of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, first woman doctor and first woman mayor.

CO-OPERATION IN U. P.

IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

The Lieut.-Governor in opening the Provincial Co-operative Conference here to-day said: The chief anxiety was lest too much attention should be paid to central banks and too little to primary societies. There were not nearly enough workers and the movement had only yet touched the fringe of rural life. He appealed to the directors of central banks, country gentlemen of moderate means and to politicians. To the latter he pointed out that co-operation was a form of genuine self government ready to our hands and it was the quickest road if coupled with education towards securing an intelligent electorate.

NEED FOR ECONOMY IN COAL CONSUMPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

A press communiqué says:—Owing to shortage of good coal for transport and other Government purposes connected with the prosecution of the war, the coal Controller wishes to warn electric and gas lighting companies, municipalities and tramway companies that economy in coal consumption is of the greatest importance at the present time, and will continue so throughout 1918. Hitherto, full supplies of coal for lighting corporations had been guaranteed under special coal indent system, but from now onwards these supplies will be reduced and steps are being taken to effect this.

HOW JERUSALEM WAS CAPTURED.

GALLANT BRITISH RUSH.

VICTORS HEARTILY WELCOMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., Dec. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in Palestine, in a despatch dated 11th by aeroplane from Jerusalem, fully describes the capture of, and conditions in, Jerusalem. He emphasises the heartfelt gladness of all the city's population with which the British were received. A British general who entered the town early in the morning to take surrender was surrounded by huge crowds laughing, crying, clapping hands and showering flowers upon the officers accompanying him. These feelings of gratitude were intensified because, in spite of the provocation, not a single gun or rifle had been fired upon the city.

MAGNIFICENT BRITISH ATTACK.

Operations which resulted in the capture of Jerusalem began on the 7th instant. The Turks held a strong line west, south and north-east of Jerusalem, abundantly provided with machineguns. Some bigger guns were mounted just outside the walls of the city, therefore it was impossible to deal with them without endangering the town. Torrential rains made transport work very difficult.

The attack pivoted on Neby Samuel. Dismounted yeomanry were attacking north and north-east of Neby Samuel, the Londoners south of it were advancing east upon Jerusalem, while the Home Counties troops threatened the city from the south. The latter pressed back resistance around Bethlehem and reached a point two miles north of Bethlehem by noon on the 8th.

The Londoners climbed down a steep stony ravine and up the other side before closing with the enemy. After that, by simultaneous frontal and flanking attacks they secured by seven in the morning the whole of the Turkish positions west of Jerusalem. The enemy still held the crest of the ridge overlooking the city with numerous machineguns posted in the houses of German colonists in the outskirts of Jerusalem. On the 8th the London troops magnificently stormed the ridge, traversing the ground strewn with boulders and driving out the Turks at the point of the bayonet with exceedingly heavy losses.

In the defence of Jerusalem the Turks displayed a more desperate spirit than in any previous fighting, standing their ground to the last, and meeting bayonet with bayonet. During the night the Turks withdrew north and east of the city and at eight in the morning of the 9th. the mayor with the chief of the police surrendered the town.

DISMOUNTED YEOMANRY'S GALLANT RUSH.

Meanwhile the dismounted Yeomanry northwards drove the Turks out of the village of Beitikes and gallantly rushed entrenched positions inflicting very heavy casualties. Our losses were comparatively light.

The Welsh, advancing from the south, pushed across the road east of Jerusalem leading to Jerico and pressing back enemy reinforcements which were hurried up.

CONDITIONS IN JERUSALEM.

The correspondent describes the conditions in Jerusalem early in the war and during the abortive Turkish attack on the Suez Canal. He says the Turks then lost forty-five thousand pack animals from starvation and overwork. The inhabitants fought for bodies of animals dying in and about the city.

Then began a period of prosecution. All suspected of sympathising with the Allies were imprisoned or exiled and many were executed including the Mufti of Gaza. He attempted to escape across the desert to Sinai but was captured and hanged with his son outside the Jaffa Gate.

The American colony was not molested and throughout worked nobly relieving distress. They gave great help to the British wounded and prisoners. The Germans recently attempted to procure the exile of the Americans and in spite of the Turkish opposition had a number of younger males sent to Damascus. Our arrival prevented the deportation of the remainder.

The population was most excited by the sound of cannonade during the battle of Beersheba. When the truth of the British victories leaked out, deportations became more numerous.

Several officers arrived barefoot after the capture of Ascalon. They had run all the way abandoning everything, including hospitals and four hundred wounded. Severe measures were taken and fugitives were compelled to return to the line.

ENVER PASHA'S PROCLAMATION.

Enver Pasha arrived early in November and recommended the evacuation of the city, but three days later after his return to Constantinople, a proclamation was issued stating that the city would be held to the last. Reinforcements arrived and were posted with machineguns, and subsequently Falkenhayn came to control the defence measures. The British rush in the end left the Turks no time to carry out their intentions and the governor of the city failed to prevail upon the troops to defend the houses.

Besides the Latin Patriarch who was arrested and deported some weeks ago the Turks deported the Greek Patriarch, eleven members of the Holy Synod, and the Armenian Patriarch and Council.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

MACHINATIONS OF THE SOVIET.

M. MILIUKOFF'S EXPOSURE

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wiring on October 31, says that debate in the Preliminary Parliament on the declarations of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was a very stormy one. It was opened by M. Miliukoff, the leader of the Cadet Party, who said he agreed with M. Terestchenko that foreign policy and national defence were closely connected, but in order that the success of both might be assured it was necessary to re-establish discipline in the Army, suppress anarchy in the country, and create a strong Government capable of action. M. Miliukoff said he agreed with the policy of arbitration, the reduction of armaments, and Parliamentary control of diplomacy, but at the same time such control should not go so far as the demand to publish at once secret treaties. He accepted the formula of the right of people to settle their own future, but not in the form proposed by the Extreme Left.

Referring to the instructions issued by the Soviet to its delegates to the Paris Conference, M. Miliukoff said these instructions embodied the arguments of the Stockholm manifesto, but had been revised in a Utopian spirit and to the benefit of the interests of Germany.

Amid uproar M. Miliukoff continued:

Only people suffering from delusions can think that the way to peace is not through victory, but through an uprising of the working classes and the premeditated disorganisation of the Army. It is to be regretted that this Maximalist theory should influence the trend of Russia's foreign policy, thus accounting for the glaring divergency between its watchwords and the realities of life, and that in order to avoid this divergency of views Russian diplomatists are frequently forced to become hypocrites, as in the case of these instructions given to M. Sokbeleff. From the moment these instructions were made public it became evident that the representative of Russian democracy at the Paris Conference would be in opposition to the official head of Russia's foreign policy. It is, therefore, not surprising that our Allies do not understand why M. Sokbeleff should meet them.

M. Miliukoff proceeded to analyse in detail these instructions, which, he said, comprised three distinct sets of ideas, namely, those of the Pacifists, the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, and the Soviet.

This remark was accompanied by repeated interruptions and animated protests, and the President had some difficulty in restoring order. M. Miliukoff continued:

A striking feature of the instructions is the evidence of an anti-Russian spirit, particularly that part which deals with the free development of peoples, which goes as far as to suggest their political separation from Russia. The questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium are given in the instructions a Germanophile solution, and that of Serbia a solution in favour of Austria. I ask you how a representative of Russian democracy can sit at the Conference side by side with a representative of the Russian Government without lowering the dignity of Russia?

RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH.

M. Miliukoff contended that the plan of Russian democracy to neutralise the Straits would compel Russia to maintain a more powerful fleet than she has at present and to organise at great cost the defence of the entire Black Sea coast. "That is why," said M. Miliukoff, "Russia's interests in the south will not be assured unless she has military control of the Straits."

In conclusion, M. Miliukoff said:

Russian democracy not only does not wish to do anything to ensure that Russia's national interests are well represented at the Paris Conference, but it proposes, on the contrary, to make our position worse than it is. We ought not to pride ourselves, in presence of our Allies, on our democratic supremacy. We ought not to attempt to give them advice which they can do without. We should rather show our respect to France and Great Britain, who after three years of effort have gathered a rich harvest on the field of battle, to Serbia and Roumania and Italy, who is receiving the blows which the enemy intended for us, and to our new Ally, America, who, fresh and strong, is sending to Europe fresh legions of brave fighters.

At the conclusion of the speech the whole of the Right and a part of the Left rose, and, turning towards the Diplomatists Gallery, cheered enthusiastically the representatives of the Allied countries.

The Maximalists held a secret session to-day, at which M. Lenin, who, has been a fugitive from justice since the disorders of July, was present. The meeting decided to postpone the contemplated demonstrations and to keep the date chosen for them a secret, so as to insure their success.

M. Trotzky, the President of the Soviet, proposed that the Soviet Congress should proclaim itself the supreme organ of the revolutionary power, distinct from the new Provisional Government.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MOHAMED ALI'S MOTHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am enclosing a letter received by me from Abadi Bano Abdul Ali Begam, the revered mother of the illustrious interned brothers, Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. It was addressed to me because I was one of the three ladies who were to represent our Province in the Ladies' Deputation to Mr. Montagu. When I received this letter I was full of regrets at my personal inability to attend the function, but ever since I have received and read it my feelings have undergone a considerable change. I am taking the liberty of publishing it because I think it will be as great a source of strength and inspiration to my sisters as it has been to me. I trust you will publish the letter in your paper.—Yours, etc.

OMA NEHRU,

Allahabad, 17th December, 1917.

In the name of God the Most Merciful and the Most Compassionate.

CHINDWARA,

December 13, 1917

My dear Sister,

You will excuse my writing this letter to you; but the fact is that I was at a loss to know to whom to address it. I thought at last that it would be safe to write to you, as you are more likely to know things than we in this out-of-the-way corner of our country.

I see in the papers that, along with you and that brave sweet girl Nishat Begum (Begam Hasrat Mohani). I have to represent the women of the United Provinces on the All-India Ladies' Deputation which is to wait on the Secretary of State for India on the 18th instant at Madras. So far I have not been directly informed of this, formally, or informally, by anybody. But I suppose it must be correct as several letters have come to me from Madras asking me to be the guest of the Moslem League and the Mussalmans there. It is on this supposition that I am writing this to inform you that I do not think I would be able to undertake such a long journey in my present state of health and mind, especially as I have to undertake another long journey this month.

There are besides one or two other considerations on which I think I can freely and frankly speak to you, knowing full well that I would not be misunderstood. Whatever outsiders, who hardly know our country even on the surface, may say about us, the "poor miserable *purdah* women of India," you know and I know what queens we are in our own little kingdoms, and what enormous powers we wield over our households. The times have indeed changed, and demand from us newer methods of getting what we may want, and it may be permissible to-day to go even before strangers with our appeals, although we may be doubtful of the success of our mission. But may I not ask if it would not be better to bring the pressure of our united wills to bear on our own husbands, fathers, brothers and sons instead of going a-begging before others, however exalted? I feel strongly on this point, and you must bear with one who belongs to the old Indian world though she tries to keep in touch with the new.

If a deputation like ours had ever waited on any old king of India, whether Hindu or Moslem, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it would have brought back from "the Father of his People" all that it wanted even if it had been refused to their men-folk a hundred times. What is more, the king would have thought it a unique honour conferred on him, and the bards of his court would have sung of it, and the ballads of the people would have immortalised the incident. The results of this deputation I cannot guess; but judging from the way in which our brave sister Annie Besant has been treated in her efforts for the preservation of the British Empire we may at least guess what we would get from the chivalrous Anglo-Indian Press. For the honour of Indian womanhood—nay, for the honour of the manhood of India also, I would have liked that no such deputation was going to wait on the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, but that one should have gone out to the Congress and the Moslem League and declared openly and in clear terms what the women of Hindustan wanted from their men. I am sure whatever the women would have asked the men would have sooner or later provided. That is the lesson of History all over the world.

Besides these general considerations, I have another and a personal reason why I cannot join you all at Madras. The Secretary of State comes from a free country, and it is only natural that as a free man he would have liked to go about when and where he liked and to discuss with those who were in a position to know what our country really needed to make it free and happy and great. But the powerful European Services that have everything to lose and nothing to gain from any and every inquiry of a truly searching character even if undertaker, by their own countrymen who are used to freedom and popular control decided that he should be, while in this country, a *purdahnashin* like us and not see those who, including my own sons interned here, whose request to have interviews with him has been refused by the Government of India, could put things plainly before him. It would indeed be extremely curious if, while he, a man, and one used all his life to the freedom and open-air existence of the West, had been quietly put in *purdah* to suit the exigencies of an Oriental country, I, who have been brought up all my life as a *purdahnashin*, should go out of it. But even if I consented to give up all the conventions of a lifetime, I doubt if some convention or other would not be discovered for him in time to prevent me from speaking out my mind on some vital issue like respect for our faith, our lives and liberties and the honour of our manhood and womanhood, though I assure you it would never occur to me to put forward any personal petition. I reserve these for another and a higher authority that has never failed a petitioner, and, far from avoiding such petitions, Himself invites them and also pledges Himself in advance to grant them.

However, now that it has been definitely settled that this Deputation is to go, and the women of India have willingly consented to make this unique sacrifice for their Motherland, all that I can do is to pray to the Giver of all things to give you all success. There should be no difficulty in selecting another representative for me, and I do not doubt that she would prove far more useful than I would have done.

I was looking forward, dear sister, to meet you and other ladies of your family last October at Allahabad where we had been invited by Mr. Motilal Nehru who is a friend of my sons, but God willed it otherwise, and it must have been for the best. We place our trust in Him and await his will and pleasure. So good-bye till better times succeed these and we are enabled to meet you.—Your affectionate Sister,

ABADI BANO.

LARKANA'S PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENTS.

The following resolution was passed by a public meeting at Larkana under the presidency of Mr. Pirzada, Bar-at-Law, on the 13th instant and wired to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State at Madras:—

"Public meeting of Larkana citizens met under the auspices of the Home Rule League, most emphatically denounces the continued internments of Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Abdul Majid, Mahomed Sidik and others under the Defence of India Act and the continued imprisonment of Javirmal and others under the Ingress Act, as gross violation of elementary rights of personal liberty of his Majesty's loyal subjects in India and as prejudicial to satisfactory and peaceful evolution of responsible government in this country and prays that they may be liberated immediately so as to allay national heart-burning."

RECRUITING IN U. P.

NEED FOR MAN-POWER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

The Lieut-Governor yesterday presided over the recruiting meeting for Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions at which badges and medals were distributed for war work. In his speech Sir James Meston said that only two great powers were standing up against Germany. One of these was France whose resources were limited, the other England by which he meant the British Empire. The immediate task before them was to increase the man—power of the Empire. The United Provinces had done well but not so Oudh which in last ten months had given less than 4,400 men out of total population of 12 millions. His Honour mentioned names of the Maharaja of Balrampur and others to whom special obligations of the Government were due. There were others in Oudh who had not bestirred themselves and if any talukdar had overlooked the message sent through the President of the British Indian Association in August last, he would remind him that sanad by which he held his property, was given on conditions among others of "rendering any service you may be called upon to perform and of showing constant good faith, loyalty, zeal and attachment to the British Government." His Honour believed that only in an extremely minute minority of cases was such a reminder necessary.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The 31st sessions of the Indian National Social Conference will be held in the Congress pandal at Calcutta on 30th December, 1917, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ray, will preside. Social Reform Associations and other public bodies taking interest in the cause of social reform should forward the names of their delegates to the Conference to Babu Prithwis Chandra Ray, 39, Creek Row, Calcutta or Mr. D. G. Dalvi, 73, Charni Road, Bombay. The delegate's fee is Re. 1 only.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

A Congress Bulletin says:—The delegate's fee is Rs. 10. Three classes of visitors tickets will be issued: (a) Special Fifty-Rupee tickets for the season; (b) First class tickets at Rs. 10 each for the season; (c) Second class tickets at Rs. 5 each for the season; (d) Ladies' tickets at Rs. 5 each for the season; Delegates will be received at the Railway Station on and from the 24th December. No accommodation can be provided before that date. Delegates will be charged at the following rates for their boarding etc: (a) Vegetarians (Indian Style) Rs. 2 per day; (b) Non-vegetarians living in Indian style Rs. 2 8 per day; (c) Delegates living in European style Rs. 6 per diem; (d) Delegates' servants, As. 12 per day. Free lodging will be arranged for delegates living in Indian style who wish to make their own arrangements as to food etc., but they must provide themselves with utensils and other necessary articles.

ALL INDIAN WOMEN'S DEPUTATION.

SUPPORT FOR CONGRESS LEAGUE SCHEME.

CLAIM FOR FRANCHISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

The All-India Women's Deputation expressed agreement with the Congress-League scheme and the nineteen members' memorandum, and claimed that women should be allowed the same opportunity of representation as men in any franchise that may be drawn up. They asked for a pronouncement in favour of compulsory free primary education for boys and girls, immediate provision of equal number of schools for girls as for boys, women's training college and widows' home and the institution of short maternity courses in civil hospitals supported by scholarships.

Six deputations of public bodies presented their addresses and memorandums today to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

The Catholic Indian Association of Southern India emphasised in its memorandum the need for safeguarding religious neutrality and tolerance in any reforms that may be granted and wanted in religious matters to be allowed to be governed by Cannon Law. Of the non-official majority in Councils, they wanted 10 per cent. to be set apart for their community.

The Indian Christian community's address expressed that community as being not in entire accord with any scheme of reforms before the public and submitted a scheme, the principles of which were expansion of legislative council's, effective voice in some departments of administration and communal representation. They wanted ten per cent. of elected seats to be given to their community. All legislative enactments should be subject to the veto of the Governor and Secretary of State.

The zemindars and landed proprietors of the Madras Presidency urged the enlargement of Provincial and Imperial Legislative Council on a broad franchise with adequate communal representation having special representatives of zemindars and landholders. They wanted two Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council, one of which to be selected from landed aristocracy, power to return from their class one-fifth of the elected members to provincial councils, transfer of selected departments to the control of the Legislative Council, a fit measure of local self-government with safeguards for efficient working, a second chamber in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils.

The Newington Old Boys Association composed of members from landed aristocracy opposed all violent changes in the administration and approved of a step by step progressive policy.

The Kerala Janmi Sabha opposed granting to the provincial councils full financial and administrative control over the executive, advocated the creation of a second chamber, half its members elected from landholders and half from commercial, trading and other interests and extention of powers and privileges of local bodies.

The following are the persons who read the addresses to-day:—

Catholic Indian Association:—Mr. T. A. Ramainatham Pillai.

Indian Christian Community:—Mr. M. D. Devadoss.

Zemindar and landed proprietors of the Madras Presidency:—Raja of Venkatagiri.

Newington Old Boys:—Raja of Pithapuram.

Karala Janmi Sabha:—Raja of Kollengode.

Women's Deputation:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

All members of Coorg Landholders Deputation were accorded interview and no address was presented.

LEAVE TO PRESENT ADDRESS

GRANTED TO ANDHRA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

It is understood that the Andhra Conference have been granted permission to present address to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and are to do so on Thursday.

PARSI DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

SIR COWASJI'S REFUSAL TO JOIN.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir Cawasji Jehangir to Messrs. J. J. Vimadalal and H. P. Mody, Honorary Secretaries, Memorial Committee, regarding the Parsi Memorial to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant.

As the deputation is not properly and constitutionally appointed, I regret I can not consent to join the deputation.

I notice that your line of procedure is supposed to have been taken with the idea of avoiding any further split within the community. I myself am in favour of unity being preserved in our small community, but the way adopted by you has instead of bridging the split extended it in a way.

As you are aware all along, I have tried my best for the sake of unity to bring about a compromise between the several opposing opinions. I am sorry to say I have failed in my endeavours in spite of my hard and earnest efforts.

Yours tru'y,

COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

HOME RULE ALL-ROUND.

PREMIER ON POST-WAR DEVOLUTION

The Prime Minister received a deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress at the House of Commons in mail week.

In the course of his reply to the deputation, Mr. Lloyd George referred to Councillor Lyon's speech on the subject of Scottish Home Rule, and recalled an occasion when he served on a Private Bill Committee which involved a dispute between Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire. All the great counsel of the day were engaged in it, scores if not hundreds of witnesses were brought to London, and the expense must have been enormous. He had not the faintest recollection whether Stirling or Dumbarton won, but whichever won they both lost. "If anything were required to convert me to the need for Scottish Home Rule," Mr. Lloyd George added, "I think it was that solitary experience I had upon a Private Bill Committee."

The Prime Minister continued:—I was impressed with the argument which Mr. Lyon used as to the increasing need for all-round devolution which would be created by the very necessities of the community after the war. The prospect after the war is from a purely Parliamentary point of view a perfectly appalling one. There will be a hundred and one questions all of the greatest magnitude calling for immediate attention if we are going to set our rather sad and sorrowing and exhausted house in order, and how it is going to be done under existing Parliamentary procedure is by no means clear. It would certainly seem that it cannot be done without the most drastic alteration in Parliamentary procedure, and it is obvious that if it has got to be done on a great scale—and there are many things even if you had Scottish and Irish and Welsh Home Rule which would have to be attended to by the Imperial Parliament—if it is to be done at all, then purely local, and if I may say provincial questions ought to be delegated to purely provincial and—I am not afraid to use the word—national assemblies. Therefore, I require no demonstration of the need from the practical and business point of view of delegating from the Imperial Parliament questions which are purely local, and I think there is a very growing sentiment in favour of something of that kind being done.

But if you ask me on behalf of the Government to pledge myself in the middle of the war to bring in a Scottish Home Rule Bill, that is something which I think is beyond the contemplation of the most daring soul in this deputation. However, I am in agreement with Mr. Lyon and the deputation that it is not merely desirable, but that it is a practical business proposition when you come to consider reconstruction in these islands that the time of Parliament should be taken up only with matters of great magnitude affecting the whole kingdom, and that we shall have little time for dealing with purely local and provincial questions affecting perhaps Scotland and Wales and Ireland and England, either in whole or in part. But as every one knows, the difficulty is that England is such a preponderating partner in the concern that an English Parliament would be so important in itself that it would be a rival to the Imperial Parliament.

TREASON DEBATE IN GREEK PARLIAMENT.

EX-MINISTERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Greek Chamber on October 20th discussed the Parliamentary Commission's proposals for the trial by the High Court of the members of the Skouloudis and Lambros Governments, and the further proposal by forty deputies that the Gounaris Government should be tried. The sitting at the outset was stormy, owing to the attitude of the Opposition members, and the Speaker's bell was constantly but ineffectually rung. M. Thakanikas, the Reporter of the Commission dealing with the Skouloudis Cabinet, produced incriminating telegrams and other documents, and also read the evidence signed by witnesses establishing that the gravest and most unpatriotic acts had been committed, and that official documents and telegrams had been suppressed.

M. Rallis, a member of the Skouloudis Government, who refused to appear before the Commission, pleaded his case this afternoon personally. He criticised the procedure as unconstitutional and declared that the charges brought against the Skouloudis Cabinet in no way corresponded with the provisions of the law regarding the responsibility of Ministers, which clearly defines the acts which may lead to criminal prosecutions. M. Rallis asserted that no act mentioned in the accusation bore the character of high treason. For that it was necessary that there should exist a decision to change the *régime*, and connivance and agreement regarding violent means to be employed for that purpose.

Subsequently the prosecution of the members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, which included M. Gounaris, was voted. M. Rallis obtained many votes, but the majority were against him.

The new proposal for the sending of the Gounaris Cabinet for trial before the High Court is an amplification of the proposals discussed, on October 20th. The Gounaris Cabinet is charged with conspiracy with General Dousmanis and M. Streit to modify the *régime*, falsification of the ballot, abuses prejudicial to the Treasury, premeditated acts which provoked on the part of the Entente measures harmful to the State, and acceptance of power in conditions which made it an act of high treason.—"Times."

"BOLOISM" IN FRANCE.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

Wiring on 26th October Reuter's Paris correspondent stated:—All the newspapers comment on the arrests of Lenoir and Desouches as a result of a statement made by M. Humbert, the editor of "Le Journal," that about the middle of July, 1915, Lenoir's chauffeur told him that two trunks, one containing nine million francs (£360,000) and the other one million (£40 000) had been sent from Switzerland for the benefit of the accused. The "Petit Parisien" says that one trunk was addressed to a financial establishment, and the sum was placed to the credit of Desouches and Lenoir; the other to the residence of M. Lenoir, who hastened to make a present of half a million (£20,000) to a Baroness H——.

In the course of his examination Lenoir declared that in the spring of 1915 he got into touch with a big manufacturer at Zurich named Schoeller, who evinced a desire to take control of some great French organ. Lenoir spoke about the "Journal," and promised to help him to bring the matter off for a commission of 500,000 francs and a similar commission for Desouches. He also sold to M. Schoeller his own shares in the "Journal." The commission was brought to Paris by an employee of M. Schoeller, Lenoir proceeded to assert that M. Humbert tried to get him out of the "Journal" by means of threats. The "Journal" recalls the fact that Lenoir and Desouches, wishing to oppose M. Humbert's patriotic campaign, endeavoured to get rid of the latter. Among other documents, it cites a letter from M. Mouthon, the representative of the paper in Switzerland, who entrusted Munir Pasha, ex-Ambassador of Turkey in Paris, with a mission of inquiry in the Central Empires, and who saw his instructions regarding this matter unscrupulously altered by Lenoir, who instructed Munir Pasha to eulogise Germany at the expense of Great Britain.

A PRIZE BEAUTY.

The "Petit Journal" says that Desouches includes among his clients a beautiful French lady, who once obtained a prize at a beauty show and who was on terms of friendship with Prince Hohenlohe.

The following is an extract from letters which M. Mouthon wrote to M. Humbert in regard to the inquiries which the former commissioned Munir Pasha to make in the Central Empires:

"In the presence of Munir Pasha, Lenoir insisted that our sole enemy was England, who had made France her tool and dupe, and who profited by the war, which she had long prepared for, in order to destroy to her own advantage our commercial, industrial and financial power in the world's markets. Lenoir said this view of things was held in certain financial circles, and that it would be the duty of the "Journal" to make it known in the countries concerned. On M. Mouthon remarking that public opinion and censorship would never allow such a campaign. Lenoir said when one has a name like the "Journal" all sorts of things become easier of accomplishment."

The "Journal" also published a letter from Munir Pasha to M. Humbert confirming M. Mouthon's letter, and saying:

"At the request of M. Mouthon, I intended to make inquiries into the exact situation in the Central Empires, but M. Lenoir, who said he was the sole master of the "Journal", gave him a programme, which caused him to say to Lenoir that it would be bringing a definite charge against Great Britain. Lenoir replied that this was exactly the object of his inquiries. He explained that Great Britain held France in complete subjection, and repeated the charges cited in the letter to M. Mouthon, and said that it was time to react in the "Journal" against the state of things. Munir Pasha added that he was very surprised to hear a Frenchman speak in that way, but, nevertheless he accomplished his mission, not suspecting that it could offend the susceptibilities or compromise the interests of France, which he had always regarded as a supporter of the interests of Turkey. Having left Paris a year ago, he was not aware of the change in public opinion, and he could not doubt the patriotism of Lenoir, with whose family he was acquainted."

After publishing the letters M. Humbert adds that that was why he wished to become proprietor of the "Journal", so as to keep it out of the hands of the enemy. He gave Lenoir time to prove that the funds were of French origin. M. Lenoir preferred to lose 1,100 shares to M. Humbert rather than betray a secret which henceforth it would be the duty of the examining magistrate to reveal.

(Continued from Column 6.)

advance at some points along the south Much havoc had been wrought by this fruitless bombardment. One shell struck a building occupied by the local command, sending up a volcano of departmental reports, but not killing any man.

Everywhere along the roads there was complete readiness to move batteries and men should occasion require. The men were in a cheerful and confident mood and eager to reach the scene of the chief engagement. Everything gave evidence of splendid organization and the vast resources an ordinary army possesses to meet ordinary shocks.

The tremendous concentration which the Austro-Germans have now made for this supreme attack clearly shows the decisive advantage the Allied artillery could render at this critical juncture. Nobody underestimates the gravity of the situation and the need that the Allies should be alive to it.

BEFORE THE RETREAT.

OPENING OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

VISITS TO GORIZIA AND THE CARSO.

The correspondent of the Associated Press of America sent the following dispatches from the Italian front on October 25, just when the great enemy offensive was taking shape:—

Under the escort of an officer from Headquarters, I was given an opportunity to-day to see Gorizia under the rain of shells from Austrian batteries. The visit was made just as the Austro-Germans were making their first moves in the offensive from the north. Heavy artillery bombardment had initiated the movement, with Italian batteries responding along the 20-mile front running across the Bainsizza Plateau towards Tolmino.

As we passed along the road from Headquarters shells were falling freely three miles outside Goriza, and there was a steady roar of guns of all calibres, from big fifteens to the rattle of quickfires. This offensive had been anticipated for several days, as information reaching Headquarters showed that the enemy were preparing for the supreme move of the year. For the first time Brandenburg troops were identified along this front, and shells from large calibre German guns were falling from enemy positions on Mount Saint Gabriel and around Mount Rosso.

Our party entered Gorizia over a bridge which the Italian Engineers have thrown across the Isonzo. The massive old stone bridge was out of service with one of its arches blown to pieces. The iron railroad bridge had been entirely destroyed by artillery fire. Big paper mills along the river front were a mass of ruins, and lines of jagged walls with gaping windows extended for miles along the river.

Gorizia itself presented an aspect of ruin and desolation, with the crash of falling walls every now and then adding to the destruction. Within five minutes we counted five large churches reduced to a mass of ruins. The roof of the Cathedral had fallen in, and the high altar could be seen above the tumbling side of the walls.

From the top of the castle dominating the city a splendid view was spread out of the vast field of operations. Immediately in front was Mount Saint Michel, held by Italians, and to the left Mount Saint Gabriel, where the Italians are on one side of the mountain, and the Austrians still clinging to the top on the other side. The dividing lines between the two forces were clearly discernible by the terrific blazing of guns from both fronts.

Our observations from the top of Gorizia Castle were brought to a sudden halt in the midst of the explanations of the officer conducting us. He had just led us to a stone rampart fronting the castle wall. As he spoke there was a deafening roar of a heavy gun, followed by the whirl of a big missile headed straight towards us. A big projectile struck not 15ft. away, tearing through the stone walls. The whole party went over like a row of ninepins, but the shell had buried itself without exploding, and beyond a lively shaking up and some cuts and bruises there were no casualties. Thus ended observation of the first stage of the Austro-German offensive.

SURPRISE TACTICS.

The main lines of the enemy's powerful thrust have now been clearly marked, and the essential features of the huge operation can be outlined. This can be the more readily done, as we travelled to-day for 40 miles along the battle front, with the terrific roar of the bombardment showing the great range of movement. It is now clear that the Austro-Germans sought to make the best use of surprise attack north of the Julian-Carso front.

To understand the field of the recent operations, it should be likened to a huge letter T. From the left arm of the T to its foot is about 22 miles. All attention must now be riveted on this left arm, for here is where Mackensen and his Austro-Germans have tried to deliver their big blow. The army extends seven miles from Tolmino at the central point of the T westward to the Isonzo River. Tolmino and the nearby villages Santa Lucia and Santa Maria have now become the chief centre of interest, as this was the point chosen for the surprise attack. The lower stroke of the T is 30 miles long, from Tolmino to Montefalcone, on the sea, with Gorizia halfway up. This gives two main fighting lines, the northern running horizontal where the greatest blow was struck, and the southern running perpendicular, where a fierce bombardment of weeks has prevented the Italians from moving reinforcements to the threatened region on the north. The distances stated are in a direct line, as the mountains give an irregular formation, greatly extending the opposing fronts.

Mackensen's objective was evidently to recross the Isonzo. He screened the movement by making feints towards the south, and also west of Tolmino, but his main army struck straight for the Isonzo at Santa Lucia and Santa Maria.

Your Correspondent went over a long stretch of front to-day, in the company of a Headquarters official. It was the last visit permitted, and it gave a comprehensive view of the long sweep of the fighting front along the southerly Carso line. Everywhere there was evidence of complete preparedness in the midst of the terrific bombardment which the enemy lines were carrying on, with continuous answering fire from the Italian batteries. At one point we saw a long train of six and nine inch guns drawn by tractors, starting for the north.

All commanders had been on duty through last night, as the fierceness of the enemy bombardment threatened another

(Continued in Column 5.)

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The inaugural address of the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was delivered in the United Free Church Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, on Nov. 1, by Dr. Walter H. Page, the United States Ambassador. The Earl of Rosebery, President of the Institution, occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance.

Dr. Page, who was warmly received, spoke on "The American Educational Ideal." He expressed the indebtedness of the United States to Scotland for its strong educational impulse. The old Scottish idea that every man was entitled to have his intellectual life quickened, and that other old Scottish idea that any true education was a process of building character as well as of imparting information—these eternal and fundamental truths, which underlay the educational structure alike of Scotland and of the United States made the countries akin quite as much as the Scottish blood that flowed in so large a part of the best population of the Republic. Dr. Page proceeded to give a survey of the reconstruction of educational ideals in one of the 48 States of the Union, a State which was in the main a rural State. The free schools, primary schools, teachers' training schools all followed process of development similar to that of the University: they broadened their courses, and especially their sympathies. The University carried its activities to every part of the commonwealth, so that the people had come to believe that the University was not merely a place where a limited number of pupils might go to receive a benefit of higher learning but that it was the organising centre for the intellectual, industrial, and commercial activities of the whole State. It belonged to everybody.

A NEW THING IN THE WORLD.

That system was a new thing in the world in that it aimed to reach every dweller in the commonwealth. Where would they find other communities in which every human creature regarded the schools as things for his or her own use, not for the use of the rich only, or the fortunate, or the brilliant, or the privileged, but for the use of all persons outside the goals and mad houses, and precisely on the same conditions? Education had ceased to be regarded as a privilege or as a charity: it was a right. This system, that he had ventured to call American, in the fulness of its development, did build the three pillars of a free State—general intelligence, civic judgment, and a generally diffused prosperity. A democracy was at best a clumsy instrument of government. The most that could be said for it was that it was less clumsy than any other. It became exact and trustworthy in proportion to the sincerity and excellence with which such a plan as this was carried out. Therefore it was, that while the colossal American demonstration of democracy had somewhere, at some time, committed all the absurd mistakes in the fool's calendar, it had not committed any capital mistake. The secret of this important historical fact rested, he thought, on this scheme of free education for all the people alike. If they were to ask him to direct them to a community where they would find great poets, and great composers, and great painters, he should not tell them to go to any one of these commonwealths of the Mississippi valley. In fact, he should not quite know at this moment where to tell them to go. But if they were to ask him where they could find more men who were their own economic masters, who had a high degree of general intelligence, who thought straight, whose political judgments were trustworthy, and whose character was sound, he should at least remind them that in such communities had grown up those ten million youths, as many of whom as need be were coming to risk their lives for this American ideal of education and of life. (Cheers.) This conception of education meant that there must be no ignorant members of the community, but also that there must be none whose intellectual life was not constantly quickened. There could be no serious or continuous class divisions in a society where every man had the same free opportunity to make the most of himself. (Cheers.)

OUR ALLIANCE WITH AMERICA.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Page, Lord Rosebery said his coming was almost coincident with the first engagement of the American troops in France—one of the great events in the history of mankind. (Applause.) Addressing the Ambassador he said: "You went through many inflections, you witnessed many calamities, you were patient under horrors which froze the blood of mankind, but you had, we well understood, to gather and to nationalise the feeling of your people, so that you should enter on the tremendous enterprise which seemed almost incessantly before you. I cannot wish any nation joy on entering a war. To us the horrors of it seem almost too great for mankind not to avoid it at almost any cost. When you came into the war it was not like an ordinary alliance. It seemed to us that at last there was going to be what many of us have yearned for all our lives since we knew history or anything of politics. There was coming nearer and nearer an alliance, heart-to-heart not a mere nominal alliance of parchments but one cemented by common blood in the field on behalf of liberty itself and against the great conspiracy against mankind which threatened in the name of a war of culture to submerge all civilisation as we believe it to exist. (Cheers.) Yes, our alliance is really a natural alliance. It was, of course, a great wrench when we lost you in 1776. We have had wrenches since then, but it always seemed to us in Great Britain that the natural friendship for us to seek was with that people across the Atlantic which sprang, so to speak, from our loins, spoke our language, and maintained and developed our free institutions. If sir, this hour will produce a real alliance, a heartfelt alliance, between Great Britain and the United States I say, with a deep sense of the gravity of the words, that even all the blood and tears and sacrifices of this war will not have been too dearly purchased. (Applause.)

BURMA'S NEW LT. GOVERNOR:

SIR R. CRADDOCK ASSUMES CHARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 17.

Sir Reginald Craddock, the new Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Lady and Miss Craddock arrived from Calcutta this afternoon. At the wharf were present the Heads of various departments, military and civil. The party were driven to the Jubilee Hall, where a public reception was given this evening at which a large and representative gathering form various communities were present. The address of welcome was read by Mr. Gavin Scott, President, Rangoon Municipality, to Sir Reginald Craddock on behalf of the citizens of Rangoon.

In the course of his reply Sir Reginald said he was succeeding a brilliant and resourceful Lieutenant-Governor, who by common consent had done great work among them and prepared the way for large developments, commercial, industrial and administrative. His Hoonur feared, he would be a difficult man to follow but one could only do one's best. He had thirty-three years' service in India, of which 27 were spent in a province, which some friends who had seen both informed him had some similarity to Burma in problems which they both presented, but although he hoped his Indian experience would be of great use to him they might feel assured that he should not be in favour of slavish imitation of Indian institutions and methods. Burma had a future before her which she must work up on her own lines and in learning and developing those lines he would require and felt sure he would receive the help of those who knew Burma best.

The party then drove off to Government House, where Sir Reginald assumed charge of his new office from the Hon. Mr. W. E. Rice.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION

CONFERENCE AT SATARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 17.

After deliberating for two days the Satara Mahomedan Educational Conference came to a close to-day, the Nawab of Wai presiding. Resolutions on various subjects affecting Mahomedan education were passed during the Conference. On Sunday afternoon Haji Yusuff Sobhani, of Bombay, took the chair of the section dealing with female education. He advocated the spread of female education among his co-religionists, quoting the Koran in support of his contentions. Two resolutions on the subject were moved by Munshi Dadamijan and passed. The Hon. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mahomedan representative of the Central Division, in a stirring speech appealed to those present to get some practical work done instead of merely passing resolutions. He contributed a handsome donation towards the building of a hostel for Mahomedan boys at Satara and announced that the president, Nawab of Wai, had promised Rs. 5,000, Mr. Sobhani Rs. 500 and a Mahomedan lady was giving a house worth Rs. 2,000 for the same purpose. A two anna piece contributed by a poor boy was put up to auction and fetched Rs. 80. The whole of the collections on the occasion amounted to nearly Rs. 9,000. With cheers for the King-Emperor the proceedings terminated.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

SIR F. L. SPROTT'S FAREWELL.

In view of the retirement of Sir Frederick L. Sprott from the office of Chairman of the Board, the Principal, staff and students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute met in the Institute Hall on Friday last to do honour to the retiring Chairman. The staff had an oil painting done of Sir Frederick by the well known artist, Mr. Pithawalla, and this was unveiled by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.

In requesting Sir Dinshaw to unveil the portrait the Principal, Mr. Dawson, referred briefly to Sir Frederick's valuable services to the Institute and to the cause of technical education in the Presidency.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw in his speech from the Chair touched upon the history of the Institute since its inception over thirty years ago and incidently referred to the services rendered by many eminent men—Lord Reay, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Frank Forbes Adams, the late Sir George Cotter, Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. Tyabji, Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, Mr. M. C. Murzban and others—who were instrumental in the establishment and progress of the Institute in its earlier years and to the assistance rendered by able men like Sir Walter Hughes & Mr. G. Owen Dunn in succeeding years. Coming to recent times Sir Dinshaw eulogised the exceedingly valuable services rendered to the Institute and to the cause of technical education in the Presidency by Sir Frederick L. Sprott as the Chairman of the Institute. At no period in the history of the Institute, observed Sir Dinshaw, was there greater harmony in the working of the Institute amidst financial and other difficulties, such marked progress in extending the scope and usefulness of the Institute, such admirable good feeling between the Board, the staff and the students, contributing as it has done to the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency and discipline, as have marked the eight years during which Sir Frederick L. Sprott has held the office of the Chairman. Sir Dinshaw proceeded to remark that though Sir Frederick's responsible work in the Port Trust specially with the new big docks had taxed his energy a good deal he was glad to observe from the fact that only the other day Sir Frederick was doing his bit on the cricket field, that he had still a sufficient fund left of that article to enable them to cherish the hope that like his predecessor, Sir Walter Hughes, he may continue to render valuable services to our country though not amongst us here. On behalf of them all he thanked Sir Frederick for all he had done for the Institute and wished him a long and happy life in his native home. (Cheers).

SIR F. L. SPROTT'S REPLY.

Sir Frederick in reply thanked Sir Dinshaw, the Principal and the staff for the very kind expressions of their regard for him, remarking that commendation coming from a critic like Sir Dinshaw was particularly pleasing. The Institute had made considerable progress during recent years and he hoped it will continue to do so under the able guidance of Mr. Dawson and his assistants in the new home that is being put up for it now at Matunga. His work had been lightened by the cordial co-operation of the Board, the ready assistance of Mr. Dawson and his assistants and he would like to assure them it was always a pleasure to him to be amongst them. Sir Dinshaw had remarked that the Institute was nearly 32 years old. Sir Frederick came out to India 32 years ago. In the various spheres he moved during these years he had been shown much kindness and it was a matter of regret to him that the time had come for him to say good-bye.

Addressing the students, Sir Frederick said:—I have spoken to you more than once and I say to you again, my parting advice to you is—Remember that the education you receive here, good as it is, cannot be of much value unless you show after you leave the Institute, by steady application to hard manual work, that you meant not to be theorists only but practical workers. The times are coming when there will be industrial developments. These opportunities will be yours. Upon the application of the knowledge you and your successors receive here will depend the practical realisation of these opportunities. I thank you all again for your good wishes and in saying good-bye wish you and the Institute every success in the future. (Cheers).

The Vice-Principal, Mr. Pomfret, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw Wacha for presiding on the occasion and the proceedings terminated. Sir Frederick left amongst the ringing cheers of the staff and the students.

THE LATE MR. BECHARDAS PASVIR.

The death at the ripe old age of 80 is announced of Mr. Bechardas Pasvir, one of the oldest pioneers of English education and social reform in Kathiawad. Born at Wankaner, Mr. Bechardas had his early education at Rajkote and later at Poona, after which he joined Seth Bharmal Parbat, one of the great cotton magnates of the time. After some time Mr. Bechardas took up the work of acting as the Bombay Agent to some of the Kathiawad states, in which capacity he gained the esteem of many Indian chiefs and the public of Kathiawad. He came in contact with many leading citizens of Bombay, such as the late Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and others.

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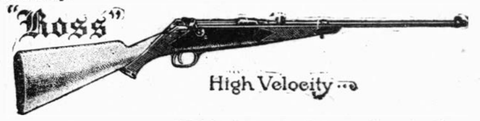

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut A M D Adair, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut J H M Apps, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut M L Atkinson, Tank Corps.
Lieut W A Brewer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C W G Burton, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut C W Duncan, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A F Ennis, Munsters.
Lieut F C Flanigan, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A Gratton, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J H Grayson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut W S Horning, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Horston, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J E Howells, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Inglis, Durhams.
Lieut J G V Macdonald, Monsters.
Second-Lieut M E Margoribanks, Northumberlands.
Lieut A E Phelan, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut T B Simpson, Shropshires.
Capt F G Shackle, Middlesex.
Lieut W T Smith, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Stokes, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut G Testi, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut R Turner, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut G W Vaughan, South Staffords.
Capt E W L Wain, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut M West-Thompson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G E Williams, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C P Wood, East Lancashires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut H M J Blake, Munsters.
Capt A Hoare, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut H Low, Inniskillings.
Lieut A B Scott, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut J H Track, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut K le G Mills, Flying Corps.
Capt E C J Allday, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C E Austin, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut G T Baggaley, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut R Barringer, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut W C Battenbury, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Baxter, Engineers.
Lieut P W Bell, Hussars.
Capt B O Bircham, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut S S Blackwell, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut C A Bonnowac, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut T H Blundell, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut J A V Boddy, Flying Corps.
Capt J Boissier, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt C A Brett, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut R M Bruce, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut T E F Bygrave, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T G Cahill, Munsters.
Second-Lieut B G H Chase, Garrison, Artillery.
Capt W R F Clark, Guernsey Militia.
Second-Lieut S T Cullen, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut C G Cooper, Somersets.
Capt R G Craigie, Shropshires.
Lieut R T Cromeen, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A H Currie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A C Davies, Essex.
Second-Lieut S L Davies, Middlesex.
Lieut N O Dilley, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A Dixon, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H Donald, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G E A Dove, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut D O Duthie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut M Elvington, Border Regiment.
Lieut H H Evans, South Wales Borderers.
Capt J H Falls, Guernsey Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Finch, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut J I Freeman, South Staffords.
Lieut E H French, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut. L C Gerrioust, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R S Gilman, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut W H Good, Connaughts.
Capt E G Gregory, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut R S Gilman, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut W H Good, Connaughts.
Capt E G Gregory, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut H E Arnold, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Ormerod, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major J G Archdale-Porter, Lancers.
Second-Lieut R R Crichton, Gordons.
Lieut G H G Dee, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S R Horgate, Flying Corps.
Lieut L W Herner, Hussars.
Second-Lieut G C B James, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H V Lancaster, Leicesters.
Captain H E Waller, York and Lancs.
Captain N G Willock, Scottish Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R Pettigrew, Garrison Artillery.
Captain R A Malpas, Dorsets.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J S Aikman, Argylls.
Second-Lieut L W Ambler, West Yorks.
Captain J K Anderson, Scottish Rifles.
Captain A C Ashmore, Hampshires.
Lieut S L Black, Dragoon Guards.
Captain F Bamforth, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W E Barber, Essex.
Captain A C Bealey, Somersets.
Major R D Belcher, Field Artillery.
Lieut J N Bendysche, Worcesters.
Lieut W G Bennett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Bird, Scottish Rifles.
Major R Blair, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W G Bradford, Territorial Reserve.
Second-Lieut W A Bridewell, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H Brocklebank, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut T W Brooks, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R Burns, Royal Scots.
Lt-Col H W Carson, Medicals.
Lieut H G Carswell, Scottish Rifles.
Brigadier-General A Carton de Wiart.
Second-Lieut B A Chichester, Hussars.
Second-Lieut G P Clark, Somersets.
Lieut R D Coates, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut M F Collis, Inniskillings.
Lieut E S W Cooke, South Wales Borderers.
Captain E R Cottier, Flying Corps.
Captain C Cumberidge, Flying Corps.
Captain A J G Crosse, Norfolks.
Lieut T A K Cubitt, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut G V Cuthbert, Norfolks.
Lieut G B Dawson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J D Dipecker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Duncan, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut A Dunlop, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T Dunn, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A Dunsmuir, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain A W Elliott, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut D Etherington, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A M Foster, Somersets.
Captain T A Franklin, Bedfords.
Major W Frew, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W O Gawthrop, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain E N Gibson, Scottish Borderers.
Captain B A Goddard, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R H Gotelee, Hampshires.
Captain H P T Gray, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C K Gregory, Devons.
Captain N Grice, West Yorkshires.
Captain E C Gripper, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut D Hamlyn, Devons.
Second-Lieut E Hammons, Garrison Artillery.
Capt. E B Harford, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. G M Head, Suffolks.
Major G N Heath, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. J A S Henderson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. J H I Holwill, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut. J G Hurst, Yorkshire Lights.
Second-Lieut. F H Jeops, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. J Joffe, Yorkshire Lights.
Reverend E. Jones Chaplain.
Second-Lieut. O H Jones, Irish Rifles.
Captain W Joynson, Hussars.
Second-Lieut. J A Kimber, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. S E Knapp, Herefords.
Second-Lieut. G Lambert, Worcesters.
Captain F J D Lirdner, South Staffords.
Captain K Lloyd, Londons.
Captain J G Lockhead, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. O Logan, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. E V Mecluskey, Dublins.
Captain J Megeorge, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. D Macgiegor, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. T J Mackenzie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut G W P McLachlan, Hampshires
Captain J A Memillan, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J McNab, Royal Scots.
Captain E Matheson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A K Mellenfield, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W S Millar, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. H L Milson, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. H W Moberley, Cornwalls.
Captain L H Morris, Shropshires.
Captain C Mumford, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. R H New, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R M Newman, Garrison Artillery.
Captain A W Nias, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. J C G Nicholls, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G E Niner, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. E G D Northcrft, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. J O'brien, Munsters.
Lieut. G H Page, West Yorkshires.
Captain D W Paton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H M Patterson, Devons.
Captain J B Penman, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. A C T Perkins, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H A G Phillimore, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. W T Pillar, Garrison Artillery.
Captain G C M I Pirkis, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. H A Porter, Hussars.
Second-Lieut. W C Potter, Essex.
Lieut. A. Prain, Engineers.
Captain H Pridham, Devons.
Second-Lieut. H G Perrie, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. A Rodger, Scottish Rifles.
Major B J Ryan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. M A Rymer, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E A Smith, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H A N Smith, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. G Stevens, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. L W Symonds, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. F W N Tayler, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. E L B Thomas, Hussars.
Second-Lieut. G Thomson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J J S Thomson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. R Tormie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J Virtue, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. S Walton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. W Watson, Yorkshire Lights.
Lieut. W G Watson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. N Whitley, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. W L Whittingdale, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. A G Whittington, Middlesex
Second-Lieut. G T Worn, Norfolks.
Lieut. J C Wratislaw, Lesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut F R Whitby, Munsters.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Captain R A Harris, General List.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. E J Blackledge, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W A Booth, Flying Corps
Second-Lieut. E R Joicey, Lancers.
Lieut. C F Keller, Londons.
Lieut. J Mccash, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R Main, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L Marshall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E D Pervey, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. H K Gray, Middlesex, should read Second-Lieut. N F Cray.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—

Second-Lieut V R Atkinson, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A L Bobby, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C V Boyd, Irish Rifles.
Captain S W G Chambers, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C W Duncan, Northamptons.
Lieut T F M Gayford, Engineers.
Lieut N J Gibson, Gordons.
Lieut S F Glasscock, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Graham, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H S Gwynne, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E S Hain, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut T S Haslett, Irish Rifles.
Lieut G Y Henderson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W H Hill, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A W Ireland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Jones, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut F Kearton, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut W S Laidlaw, Engineers
Second-Lieut T de J Laine Guernsey L. I.
Captain A B Lace, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut M-d-W Leek, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A Lewes, South Wales Borderers.
Brigadier-General A C Lowe.
Captain D McCausland, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T F McCay, Irish Rifles.
Lieut A McKee, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut S L Marsh-Phillips, Tank
Second-Lieut J Marsh, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W D Maughan, Northumberlands.
Lieut H W Milligan, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut J L Muirhead, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H J Paul, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R H Rankin, Irish Rifles.
Lieut J E Rodgers, Hampshires.
Captain H P Skaife, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W Smith, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Smyth, Irish Rifles.
Captain W B G Stuart, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E W N Thomas, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain O C Whiteman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T W J Wilson, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut F H Best, Service Corps.
Captain J S de L Birch, Somersets.
Captain W S Brayshay, Service Corps.
Lieut C H Churchman, Suffolks.
Captain A A Stuart, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J O'S Beveridge, Medicals.
Lieut H S Graves, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut C H Larkins, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J McClure, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R A R Mason, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J C Miller, Londons.
Lieut A R Mosley, Corkshire Light Infantry.
Capt F S Neville, Northamptons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut A W Allkins, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut R J Bailey, Royal Fusiliers.
Major G Bargate, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut H E Bed, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H L Birks, Tank Corps.
Lieut A W Bonome, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Brannigan, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut L G Brewer, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E A Burton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut D Garrotthers, Tank Corps.
Capt G L Cazalet, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E C B Clarke, Tank Corps.
Lieut-Col S U L Clements, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt F P Coates, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W J Cordner, Irish Rifles.
Capt W H Crotty, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut E Dawe, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut R De La Bere, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J M Delacour, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut C A Dingle, Sussex.
Second-Lieut R O Eaton, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G Ferguson, Londons.
Second-Lieut S Gannsby, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut K C L Grant, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut F Green, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H C Grigg, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T S Haswell, Irish Fusiliers
Second-Lieut G Hatton Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A S Heflll, Leicesters.
Second-lieut S Houlton, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut J C Howie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H Hurrell, Cornwall's.
Capt O G Hutchinson, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut E L Jarvis, Hamtshires.
Second-Lieut P Kelly, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut R Kelly, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R N Kennedy, Irish Rifles.
Capt C H Kinnison, Londons.
Second-Lieut G D C Koe, Munsters.
Second-Lieut G D Langham, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Law, Argyll.
Capt J A Leeke, Norfolks.
Lieut H G Legg, Durhams.
Second-Lieut L S Lethbridge, Sussex.
Second-Lieut T P McConnell, Tanks.
Second-Lieut G A McFarland, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D McNeill, Rifle Corps.
Capt S J Male, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Manley, Munsters.
Major F N Marris, Tanks.
Second-Lieut H C Michelmore, Tanks.
Major T W D Miller, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W L Miller, East Surreys.
Lieut J W Milligan, Irish Rifles.
Lieut-Colonel T D Murray, Black Watch.
Capt G Nixon, Tanks.
Capt M J W O'Donovan, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J C Oliver, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D O'Toole, Irish Fusiliers.
Major M C Parry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D K Peacock, Tanks.
Lieut H Quinney, Lanes Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Ridley, Field Artillery.
Capt W S Robins, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut G Rowley, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H H Simpson, Herefords.
Second-Lieut G T Skinner, Rifle Corps.
Lieut N E W Sloan, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt C F S Stewart, Munsters.
Second-Lieut L J Stone, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut G Strang, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut N F Swan, Seaforths.
Major K C Tailyour, Field Artillery.
Major Hon L H Tennyson, Rifle Brigade.
Capt J P Thompson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut V C Vinsen, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A J Ware, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J W Watts, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Webster, Lanes Fusiliers.
Major D N White, Field Artillery.
Capt J K Wilson, Tanks.
Lieut K E Wootton, Londons.
Second-Lieut F G Yiend, Irish Rifles.
Lieut R A Young, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Capt J C Jamison, Irish Rifles.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H J Buchanan, Irish Rifles.
Lieut F N N Cooper, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C W McK Knifton, Sussex.
Second-Lieut Archibald Muir, Flying Corps.
Capt E R Orr, Argylls.
Capt W H M Pierson, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut F T R Rowlands, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W A Scott, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J H de B Shaw, Tanks.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 16.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 559, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Indian Army:—2nd-Lieut. W. I. Stephen.

WOUNDED.

Lincolnshires:—2nd-Lieut. N. J. Brewer.
Indian Army:—Captain C. G. Royston.
I.A.R.O.:—Lieut. C. E. Milner.
Indian Volunteers:—Lieut. W. K. Page.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

KILLED.

Lieut. Mark N Rennoe, Reserve.
Lieut. Frederick W Moody, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY DIED OF WOUNDS NOW ACCIDENTLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut. William J Beattie.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Flight Sub Lieut H G Gillespie Observer.
Sub-Lieut. Harold Odle

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW NOT MISSING

Flight-Sub-Lieut. Richard J Stallard, Observer.
Sub-Lieut. Alfred D Rogers.

ACCIDENTLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut. Oryal P Adam.
Flight-Sub-Lieut. Francis E Dixon.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Lieut. Lancelot G Sieveking, all R N.

NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut. Herbert K Johnstone, Vol Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Lieut Herbert E Markham, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut. Donald F Bailey, Vol. Reserve.
Sub-Lieut. William R Yeoman, Vol. Reserve.
Second-Lieut Frank S March, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut Henry C Holmes, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut William A Lake, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut Philip E R Hardy, Marine Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut David H Walker, Marine Light Infantry.

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1918 CALENDERS

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 18.

Disturbance in north-west India is more marked and is giving heavy cloud in extreme north. Moderately heavy rain has fallen in Andamans but elsewhere the whether has the been dry.

Forecast:—No rainfall of significance.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. The unsettled conditions in north-west India are more marked today.

Some showers are likely in the Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA:

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.885 Inch
Temperature of Air	74.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.8 "
Dew Point	66.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.776 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.8 "
Minimum do.	68.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,WNW,NW NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do	118 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Week.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	f.	in.
Tues.	18	m	1	29	8	18	m	8	1	18	5
			53a	26	9			7	39a	16	2
Wed.	19	m	2	33	2	19	m	8	58	18	5
			48a	26	4			8	18a	17	3
Thur.	20	m	3	18	5	20	m	9	46	18	2
			52a	25	11			9	25a	18	10
Fri.	21	m	4	8	7	21	m	10	51	18	0
			6a	25	8			10	38a	20	1
Sat.	22	m	5	4	10	22					
			28a	25	9			0	2a	17	7
Sun.	23	m	6	7	3	23	m	0	15	20	11
			53a	26	5			1	3a	17	9
Mon.	24	m	7	15	10	24	m	1	41	21	2
			2a	27	4			1	59a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset
18	(Tuesday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 5m.
19	(Wednesday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 5m.
20	(Thursday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 6m.
21	(Friday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 6m.
22	(Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 6m.
23	(Sunday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 6m.
24	(Monday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 7m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	7	49.8 p.m.
New Moon	14	2	47.3 p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37 3 a.m.
Full Moon	28	8	21.6 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 13th December, 1917, was 30.123 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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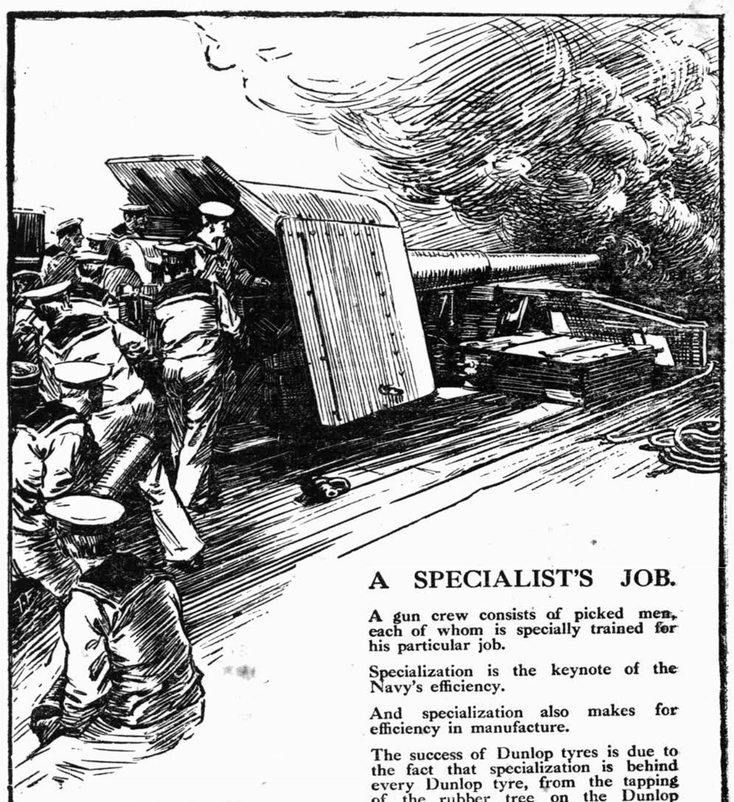

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